WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EDITED BY E. B. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PIKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 256 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1921. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	„ 16	„ 18
QUARTERLY	„ 8	„ 9
MONTHLY	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824
BOMBAY Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774

Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland.)
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA

BRANCHES

Dutch East Indies	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandeeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tilantjap
Padang	Wattervredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japa:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accured interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captan.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru	Y. Yuhi	6791	8th Dec.	28th Dec.
Kaga Maru	H. Nojiii	5857	27th Dec.	9th Jan.
*MuroranMaru	T. Harenchi	5354	12thJan.	13thJan.
Hakushika Maru		8151	8th Jan	15th Jan.
Awa Maru	Y. Narui	6037	9th „	21st „
Tamba Maru	D Acshima	5845	23rdJan.	3rd Feb.

*This steamer arrives from New York and calls for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For feight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
1921.		
14th Dec.	MANTUA*	10,902
31st „	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th January	CHINA	7,952
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st „	NALDERA *	15,825
28th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th February	EGYPT *	7,941
11th „	DELTA	8,097
18th „	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th „	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA*	10,941
11th „	KARMALA	8,983
18th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
28th „	CHINA	7,952
1st April	NARKUNDA*	16,118
8th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th „	EGYPT	7,941
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th „	MANTUA*	10,902

MANTUA, NALDERA, MALWA, NARKUNDA } Through steamers from Australia.
* EGYPT Through steamer from China.

The P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
1921. About		
27th December	MERKARA	8,285
1922		
9th January	MASHOBRA	8,288
30th „	NUDDEA	7,928
6th February	MADURA	8,600
20th „	DOMALA	—
12th March	HATIPARA*	8,182
20th „	MANDALA	8,246
3rd April	NEVASA	9,071
17th „	MANORA	7,888

*Do not carry passengers

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

1921		
30th December	MALWA	Call at Colombo Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
1922		
27th January	NARKUNDA	
24th February	MANTUA	
24th March	NALDERA	

SAILING TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA
31st Dec. 1921. s.s. "Khyber" Tonnage 9014.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	—
30th „	LINGA	Karachi direct Embarkat 1.30.
26th „	LHASA	Karachi coasting
28th „	KARAGOLA	East and South Africa via Porebunder.
29th „	BANDRA	Karachi & P. G.
28th „	VERSOVA	Karachi direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for S. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & CO.,
Neol Road, Fort Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE and CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captains	Arrive	Leave
Indus Maru	T. Nishimura	11th Dec.	31st Dec.,
Indo Maru	S. Kametaka	17th Dec,	5th Jan
Ganges Maru	R. Yamanoi	26th Dec.	7th Jan
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	18th Jan.	30th Jan

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40 000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 8,996,820

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqr.,
3. Chamanlal G. Pareqh, Esqr.,
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esqr.,
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esqr.,
6. S. F. Mulla, Esqr.,
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esqr.,

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favorable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Triumal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lurapu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

IF
YOU WANT A
POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims.
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES.

A. V KEITH. Manager Accident Dept.
GEO. BROWN. General Manager.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS ... ... Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Shahjehanpore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	29,00,000

Specialities—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager,
B. I. Co. Ltd.
Head Office,
LAHORE.

LALCHAND SARNA
Asstt. Secretary
B. I. Co. Ltd.
POONA CITY.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD

HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE and CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and a 991, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) in the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary,	or The Chief of Agents.
309, Bow Bazar	D. SEN & CO.,
Street Calcutta	1, Chowringhee.
	Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.
(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)
SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.

Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heels and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.
Particulars on application. Trade only.

Telegram: "FASTKIP" Post Box No. 403, BOMBAY.
Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SIR D. J. TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED	JAPITAL	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	„	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	„	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET, FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, E. D. Tata and Co., Ld. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. Jaikal and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd / Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine underwriters.)
SINGAPORE, Malcolm Beranger and Co. Ltd.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Duroge and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager

HEAD OFFICE.
6/1 Clive St., Calcutta.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents.

INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi

M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Decan.)

C. N. MADHAVA ROW
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building,
33 Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH.
Resident Manager,
Calcutta.

WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard
Inks of India.

Brightness Permanence
NON-corrosiveness
Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 1 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol drums of double seam; Asphalt Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Opposite Police Chowkie, Null Bazar,
Bombay No. 6

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE ESTATES OF THE DECEASED, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 3rd January, 1922, at 2-30 p.m., at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following articles:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirrors, doors, cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboards, cupboards, book stands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.

By order of the office concerned. 12 dozen Champagne.

By order of the party concerned:—

1 Overland Motor Car, 1916 Model, No. 4524, 5 seaters.

1 Canoe shape victoria and one horse.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th Dec. 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

SATURDAY, the 31st instant being a Public Holiday the sale of Horses and Carriages will take place on FRIDAY, 30th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTED VOILE, ORGANDIES, TUMBLERS, PLATES, RUBBER TYRES SERGE, TANGIB, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 30th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

6 cases stone ware water filleter size 2, 3 and 4 gallons.
2 kegs boiler compound
2 cases metal polish.
2 cases floor polish.
4 cases boot polish.
1 case Berlin wool.

On account and risk of Messrs Alimahomed Adam and Co.

5 cases printed Organdies.
1 case cotton Voile 37 pieces about 1173½ yards.

On account and risk of Messrs. M. Choomlal and Co.

9 cases each 27 doz. half pint Tumblers of assorted colours.
10 cases each 15 doz. pint tumblers.

On account and risk of Mr. Datubhai Hassam.

1 crate about 100 doz. Cuba Weston and Pekin pattern plates factory size 8".
1 crate about 200 doz. Cuba and Pekin pattern plates factory size 6 and 7 inches.
1 crate about 110 doz. Cuba Pekin and blue band and lined pattern plates factory size 6 to 8 inches.

On account and risk of M. D. Saria of Bhindi Bazar.

20 rolls rubber tyres.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

10 bales in each 10 pieces woolen serge 60/42 yards 54".
1 bale white Tangib, 300 pieces No. 360.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 30th December, 1921. at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey arab horse quiet in harness.
1 cycle wheel zandan with a pair of Horses and harness in good condition.
1 Horse with harness.
1 Napier motor car 16 H P 4-cylinder 4 seated No. 6327.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LARGE AND SMALL SAPPHIRES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 30th inst. Sell by public auction at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms at 120, Apollo Street, Fort by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Vilcassim Brothers (insolvents) the following.

43 small and large very valuable sapphires.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND TOGETHER WITH THE GINNING FACTORY ERECTED THEREON KNOWN AS "THE HORMUZD GINNING FACTORY" SITUATED AT MONJE VANAOOS TALUKA DARIYAPUR. AMRAOTI DISTRICT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Under instructions from the Surviving Mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 5th January, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell at their rooms at Apollo Street, the undermentioned land with the Ginning factory, standing thereon and known as "The Hormuzd Ginning Factory" on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Manekbai wife of Heerjeebhoy Dhunjibhoy Mody under the power of sale reserved to the Surviving Mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 10th day of February, 1913, and registered by the Sub-Registrar of Dariyapur under No. 1107 at page 196 to 212 Volume 109 of book No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Government land and the Ginning Factory erected thereon known as the "Hormuzd Ginning Factory" situate lying and being at Monje Vanaoos, Taluka Dariyapur, Amraoti District, Central Provinces admeasuring five acres or thereabouts forming a portion of Survey No. 3 consisting of twelve acres and fourteen gunthas for which the Akar or assessment is Rupees twenty-six (Rs. 26) and which said piece of land admeasuring five acres abuts upon the Kheari Road with the buildings on houses and factory standing thereon all which premises are situate at Dariapur Zilla Amraoti in the Registration Sub-district of Diariapur and are bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the field of Hanmantrao Ramrao Deshmukh on or towards the West by the piece of land on which the weekly market is held on or towards the South by the remaining portion of the said Survey No. 3 and on or towards the North by the road going to Kheari and are in now in the possession of the mortgagor.

Together with all and singular the ginning machines, engines, boilers going gears, plants tools, implements, furnitures articles and things now lying upon the said hereditaments and premises and upon the ginning factory standing thereon and known as "The Hormuzd Ginning Factory."

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the surviving Mortgagee at their office No. 375, Hornby Road Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 30th Dec. 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction to-day FRIDAY, the 30th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of wheat, bags of jawari, bags of linseeds, bags of till-seeds, bags of corid, bags of rice, bags of toor, bags of dall, bags of mixed grain, boxes of locks, cases of brushes, packages of machinery, empty iron drums, baskets of bangles, drums of pestrine, cases of writing slates, empty tins of petrol, bundles of forms, packages of old cupboard, bales of F P cotton, empty wooden casks, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of jogree, bundles of iron bars, bundles of clothes etc., etc.

Also 5 kegs aniline salt.

Invoice No. 33 Ex Madura to Wadi Bunder. of 2-8-1921

Also 107 bags of grain Invoice No. 3 of 12/7/1921 Ex- Narayanpur to Wadi Bunder Sender B. B. Mahadeolal, consignee self.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE OF 18 BEST ENGLISH STEEL SAFES.

The public are hereby informed that an Auction Sale of the following well-known "LIONS" Safes, "SUPERIOR" Quality and "EXTRA SUPERIOR" Quality of 1921 stock will be held at the Rooms of Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers at 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, 1922.

"SUPERIOR" QUALITY "LIONS" SAFES.

Size.	Priced to sell at £.
50 x 26 x 24	£ 120 0 0
48 x 26 x 24	100 0 0
40 x 25 x 22 (two)	80 0 0
24 x 17 x 15	28 10 0
20 x 14 x 13	22 10 0

"EXTRA SUPERIOR" QUALITY "LIONS" SAFES.

Size.	Priced to sell at £.
48 x 27 x 25	£. 122 10 0
42 x 26 x 24	98 0 0
40 x 24 x 22 (two)	80 0 0
38 x 24 x 22	80 10 0
36 x 24 x 22 (two)	73 10 0
34 x 22 x 21	63 0 0
32 x 21 x 20	57 10 0
30 x 20 x 20 (two)	51 0 0
24 x 17 x 16	34 0 0

Note:—The above Safes will be offered to the public for sale at reasonable reduction in prices before the day of Auction Sale and only those Safes that thus remain unsold will be offered for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder without any reserve.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVE SAFES.

They are made in England out of the best English Steel (Not Iron) and guranteed Fire and Burglar resisting.

The above Safes are largely used in Important Firms, H. M.'S. Government, State Treasuries, Indian Raiways and Banks and this lot is sold by Public Auction to close 1921 Accounts. They are on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers and can be inspected any working day during Office hours.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th December, 1921.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 103 BALES WARDHA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th December, 1921 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard. Colaba, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following bales of Cotton damaged by fire and water.

103 Bales Wardha Cotton.

A Deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF s.s. "ACCRA".

Under instruction from Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd., on behalf of their Principals, Messrs. Boulle, Lagane & Co., Liquidators. The Manna Swan Shipping Co., Ld., Port Louis Mauritius Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd January 1922, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms:—

The s.s. Accra built in 1893 by the Naval Construction and Armament Co., Ld., Barrow-in-Furness, tonnage 2826 Nett 1751 length 336.0 x 39.4 x 22'.3.

The steamer is in good trim and sea worthy and accommodation for 40 First Class Passengers in addition to Deck Passengers.

The above steamer is now lying off Princes Dock in the stream in Bombay Harbour and is open for inspection at any time.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the steamer being knocked down and the balance to be paid within seven days from the day of sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd., Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th December, 1921.

POGNON
The Aristocrat of
Sparking Plugs.

A WARM WELCOME awaits the genuine BOUGIE POGNON from every Motorist.

Car owners everywhere are pleased to see it back again—they know its many virtues well.

To the post-war motorist, who only knows the BOUGIE POGNON by repute, its multiple porcelean design makes an instant appeal.

The BOUGIE POGNON endures. Stocked in 2 sizes.
Model "O" for Fords ½ inch taper thread, Each Rs. 3-0
Model "P" for English Cars, metric thread, Each Rs. 3-0
Wholesale prices on application,

The Advance Motor Co.,
ACCESSORY SPECIALISTS.
CHOWPATI.....BOMBAY.
Telegr: AUTOMOTIVE.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

BANDMAN COMEDY CO.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
To-Noght Dec. 30th at 9-30 p.m.
The young Person in Pink
a comedy in 3 acts.
Booking at Rose's upto 6 p. m. from 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR.

A SPECIAL XMAS ATTRACTION.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m.
"WHAT WOMAN WILL DO?"
ANNA Q. NILSSON

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE GREAT CLASSIC EVENT OF
THE CALCUTTA RACES
KING EMPEROR'S CUP RACE
Rai Saheb Sangidas Jessiram's
"NOT MUCH"
wins by one length from the veteran Roubaix.

THE EMPIRE

Daily Change of Film Masterpieces.
An Extraordinary Attraction
During the Festive Season
To-day Friday. Dec. 30th at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
ANITA STEWART
IN
MIND THE PAINT GIRL

THE EMPRESS.

Daily change of Film Masterpieces
An Extaordinary Attraction
During the Festive Season.
To-day Friday. Dec. 30th at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
Music Cervelis great achievement.
GOD'S GOOD MAN

Starting Saturday

The Greatest Western Serial Ever Made
"Thunderbolt Jack"
Starring
JACK HOXIE
and
MARIN SAIS
THRILLS ROMANCE ADVENTURE
MAJESTIC CINEMA.

THE MAJESTIC CINEMA

GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.
CHANDRAHASA
BY
KOHINOOR FILM CO.
CHANDRAHASA

A filmatised version of the well-known story of th great devotee of Shree Krishna. The ruthlessness of Dushastbudhi, his plot to assasinate Chandrahasa, his entanglement into his own meshes.

CHANDRAHASA

See how a mere addition of a word changed the career of a man. See how 'Visha' was changed into 'Vishaya'! Failure of Dushastabudhi

CHANDRAHASA

A perfect photographic jewel.
Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARE YOU PREPARED FOR A SURPRISE?

JUST IMAGINE

A Film production that has cost Rs. 35 lacs to its producers and in which, over 10 thousand horses and 35 thousand men are working!

Messrs. K. A. SETNA & Co.

have the greatest pleasure in presenting to their Patrons, during the NEW YEAR WEEK.

This greatest of the Cinema production

"Jerusalem Delivered"

"Jerusalem Delivered"

"Jerusalem Delivered"

Italy's Greatest Master-piece

The only production of its kind in which over 10 thousand horses and 35 thousand men take part.

The last word in the art of Cinema Production.

TO MISS THIS PICTURE IS NOT TO HAVE SEEN CINEMA AT ALL.

A Gorgeous Historical production dealing with the Wars of the

CRUSADES

in the time of

PETER-THE HERMIT

Every son and daughter or Chriastianity is ordially invited to see this Historical subject of the

HOLY CRUSADES

SEE IT AT

The Venus Cinema
The Venus Cinema

Oppst. Goods Yard—Byculla—Tram Line.

Commencing 31st December 1921

TO NIGHT! THIS WEEK!

Messrs K. A. Shetna and Co. present a Beautiful Italian Drama

"PRINCESS GEORGE"
"PRINCESS GEORGE"
"PRINCESS GEORGE"

starring MISS MEYSA CHAYNE

The Most Beautiful Italian Actress.

A Magnificent photo drama of Love, Hate, and Vengeance.

Specially Presented for the x'mas Week together with a Screeming comic

"A BARON'S DREAM."

at the

VENUS CINEMA
VENUS CINEMA
VENUS CINEMA

Oppst Goods Yard—BYCULA, Tram Line.

Four shows DAILY—5-15—7—8-45—1-30
Saturday and Sunday—Extra Matinee Show—3-15.
Popular Prices—Rs. 1-8—1/—As. 12-6-

(First Time in Bombay First Time

Sri Krishna Manohara Sabha

The well-known Madrasi (Charitable) Amateur Dramatic Sabha of Poona

WILL STAGE

Under the patronage of the Madras Residents in Bonbay.

Vasanthika
On 31st December 1921.
AND
Sarangathara
On 2nd January 1922.
"BOTH IN TAMIL"
AT THE
BALIWALLA THEATRE
Grant Road, BOMBAY.
Adjoinig the Giant Wheel
At 3-30 p. m, on Those Days.

IMPERIAL

TO NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
RUTH ROLAND
IN
THE EVENGING ARROW
FINAL WEEK—THREE EPISODES
Episod 13th. On Perilous Grounds
" 14th. Shifting Sands
" 15th. The toll of the Desert
NEXT WEEK
GERALDINE FARRAR
The Star Glorious
IN
THE RIDDLE WOMAN

An amazing drama of the elusive vagaries of a woman heart A sensational disclosure of how each of three women acted under the spell of a love profiteer's passion.

TIME
Daily 7' 8-45, & 10-30 p.m! Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p m. Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m
PRICE as USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

To NIGHT! THIS WEEK!
A Picture Supreme

THE SPY
THE SPY
THE SPY

A William Fox's Super—production, featuring The favourite American Star

LUSTIN FARNUM

A Pitcure appealing Every Patriot Every son and servant of the country must necessarily see this splendid subject.

It gives us an idea

"HOW TO SERVE OUR COUNTRY BEST"
"HOW TO SACRIFICE ALL FOR THE CAUSE OF OUR COUNTRY"

specially selected for the opening week supplied by the India Flims Ltd., of Calcutta togetherwith

A two—reel comedy
"FOUR TIMES FOILED"
(Specially supplied for the Opining week by Messrs. K. D. and Bros.

AT

THE "STAR" CINEMA
THE "STAR" CINEMA
THE "STAR" CINEMA

Tram Terminus GRANT ROAD

Bombay's Newest Picture Palace.
FOUR SHOWS DAILY at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Price Box (4 seat) Rs. 8. Sofa Rs. 2. Balcony Rs. 1-8 Reserved Re. 1. As, 12 6 and 3

THE LAST CHANCE

To-day-to see the Third Week's powerful Instalment!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers Present To-night for the Last Time the Third Week's instalment of

FURTHER 3 EPISODES—6 PARTS
of the Warner Bros! Serial
"The Tiger Band"
Featuring the dare devil Star
HELEN HOLMES

The plot now thickens—and gang now resort to violent insures but Helen and Dr. Stone are more than a match for them.

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m, (S. T.)

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

The Alexandra Cinema
The thrill a minute Serial
The Smashing Barriers
featuring
The uncrowned King of the screen,
WILLIAM DUNCON
and
EDITH JHONSON
The popular idol of the screen.
Supplied by K. D. & Bros.
The Smashing Barriers
FOURTH WEEK Episodes 10, 11, 12
Sensational, smashing deeds of daring and dark doings that will hold you breathless.
Shows at :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Popular Price
The Alexandra Cinema
Bellasis Road, a few paces from the Byculla Club.

THE LAST DAY?

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night for the Last Time a specially selected photoplay

"SILK HUSBANDS AND CALICO WIVES!"

6 Parts—6000 feet.
Featuring the popular Star
HOUSE PETERS

A High class Smart Society Drama of the American Ten. The Cost includes the Screen Favourites Eva Novak and Mary elden.

This Drama is supplied by the Universal Film Manufacturing Company.

A Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows To-day:—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.

WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Churney Road.)

STARTING TO MORROW

K. D. & Brothers'

SPECIAL NEW YEAR PROGRAMME

IT IS

"Straight From Paris"

She the bewitching adorable

QUE ENOF THE WORLD'S SCREEN

Clara Kimball Young

SHE IS EVEr YOUNG

But in this picture she is more so than every. The story of this film is written by sada cowan author of

"Why Change Your Wife?"

you can guess what? is likely

TO BE

COME STRAIGHT TO

WEST-END CINEMA.

This Film has been supplied by the Universal Film Mfg. Co.

LAST WEEK,

TWO SHOWS DAILY TWO SHOWS

1st at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) 2nd at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

LOCATION:

BORI BUNDER MAIDAN

SPECIAL PROGRAMME

during Christmas week.

T. G. SHELLAR'S B. G. SATHE
Proprietor *Manager.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LINO OPERATORS and PRESSMAN. Good pay for really good men for an English Daily Newspaper. Apply with certificates to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

EXPERIENCED LINO TYPE OPERATORS wanted. Apply MANAGER, The "HINDU" Office, P. Box 316, Madras.
A C11689

WANTED.—Well experienced man with knowledge of Commercial correspondence Type Gujratinama Pay Rs. 50 to 60. Apply OOSMAN AHMED, 112, Cutlery Bazar, Bombay.
A R2382

WANTED.—Gujarati-knowing Hindu UNDERGRADUATE TEACHER. Good salary to an experienced man. Apply, stating salary and experience, Sect. Parsi School, SUKKUR.
A R2385

WANTED—Gujarati intelligent and competent CLERKS for the month of January, 1922 only to join service immediately, study upto Matriculation. Apply sharp, personally to SETH GULABCHAND DEVCHAND, 39/41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R2375

WANTED—A fully qualified LADY DOCTOR for the Walter Female Hospital Tonk, Rajputana. Salary Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 per month plus Rs. 25 conveyance allowance and free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to the STATE SURGEON, Tonk State, Tonk Rajputana.
A C11744

WANTED—A DRAFTSMAN who is experienced in Drawing the plans of buildings and preparing estimate. A man experienced in construction also will be preferred. The applicants should send their applications with testimonials (which shall not be returned) before 5th of January, 1921. The pay of the post will be Rs. 60 to 70 according to the qualifications plus allowance of 20 per cent on the pay. Apply to the MANAGER the Raja Narsinggirji Mfg. Company, Limited, Sholapur.
A F11733

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN experienced Graduate Undertakes TUTIONS in French and other Matriculation subjects. Please apply stating terms to Box No. 7557, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2371

WANTED.—A POST of an Accountantant or assistant by a young Hindu. Eight years experience in a Mill Office. Can give good references. Please write to Box No. 7559, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2383

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1904

TO BE LET—OFFICES in Nanjee's Buildings south of Elphinstone Circle. Ground floor one moderate office room, marble paved. Third-floor one large room and three smaller rooms. For Rent, etc. apply to Box No. 7543, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle."
C R2339

TO BE LET—Lock-up and Independent MOTOR-GARAGES, at 426-432, Girgaum Road, Bhawoo Daji's Wadi, with facilities for Telephone, Electric Light, Water and Pit. Rent Rs. 50 per month. Apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
C *R2364

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1904A

HOTEL.

MATHERAN—HOPE HALL HOTEL—Central and convenient. A first class Hotel for high tea. Private dining table a speciality.
DA R2309

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED.—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 Packets Indian vegetables seeds Rs. 2 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted Mango plant Rs. 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen BANGALORE CITY. C1067?

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

NEW MACHINERY READY.—Complete D Stewart Pressing plant. 30 ft. by 7½ ft. by 180 lbs., 50ft. by 7½ft. by 160lbs, 30' ft by 7' ft. by 160 lbs., 20 ft. by 6 ft. by 130 lbs. boilers, 11" and 15" x 20" compound engines, donkey pumps, scales, hydraulic tubes. Electrical goods (Motors Generators) DREWER CHOW NA. Church Street.
K R3320

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FINANCIAL.

A—Capitalist wants to join as a partner by investing a good sum in a running profiteering business concern of long standing. Apply Box No. 7916, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R2266

WANTED—FINANCIER PARTNER to join in a well paying timber business. Cent per cent profit essential. For full particulars please write to S. R. M. KARDAR & CO., Bhati Gate, Lahore.
R R2369

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR X'MAS GIFTS.—Don't fail to visit Messrs. P. Harkisondas & Co., Chemists and Druggists 18 Lamington Road, where New stock of Scent-Sprays, Hair-Lotions, Lavender Waters, Perfumed Cologne, Fac Powders, Scents and Brilliantines of Best Makes are available at Cheapest Rates.
T R2379

X'MAS PRESENTS—Pure Himalayan white honey. 2 lb. tins Rs. 2-12-0 10 lb. baskets of thin skinned walnuts Rs. 4. Free delivery by Post. HONEY HOUSE, Chawtra.
T R2296

PROFESSION.

DR. H. K. GHOSE, M. B., (Home.)
HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIALIST.
Cures all sorts of obstinate diseases marvellous cures of Cholera, Epilepsy, Dysenty, Asthma, Insanity and Female Complaints. Write all particulars. All correspondence strictly confidential.
Consultation Hours 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. Agiari.
43, Dediseth Agiari Street, Kalvadvi, Bombay.
11933

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. P. VICTOR & CO., Camera House, Bombay, will remove from 1st January, 1922 to the NEW EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
11739

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 31st instant and 2nd proximo those days being Public Holidays (New Year) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1921.
C11720

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BLEACHING, DYEING and FINISHING MACHINERY including 10 Bowl CALENDER, BEETLING MACHINE, SCHREINER, etc. For particulars apply to the TATA MILLS, LTD., Navsari Building, Bombay.
C11747

NOTICE.

THE O. C. Detachment "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay, has 24 tons of Atta to dispose of. Interested parties are requested to see samples in Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall, Fort, and to submit sealed tenders to the undersigned by 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 4th January, 1922, stating the quantity they wish to purchase and the rate they are prepared to pay per 100 lbs.

P. G. WALSH, Captain,
For O.C. Dett., "A" Supply Depot Company.
C11743

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company shall be held at the Morarjee Goculdass Hall, Kalbadevi on the 30th December, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) to receive the report of Scrutinizers on the Poll, on the resolution for the re-election of Directors and on the amendment for the election of Auditors and to declare the result of the Poll and to proceed with the remaining business before the original meeting.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE,
Chairman.
Second Ordinary General Meeting.
C11682

BURMA CORPORATION LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application has been made by RANCHHODDAS BHAVAN BOTWALA, of Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, the registered holder of Certificate No. 846 for 1,400 fully paid shares of Rs. 10 each, numbered 2087954 to 2089353, in the above Corporation, for the issue of a duplicate Share Certificate on the ground, that the above Mentioned Original Share Certificate has been LOST. Any person in possession of such lost Certificate is requested to communicate with the SECRETARY within 30 days from this date.

Burma Corporation, Ltd.,
T. E. DIXON SMITH,
Secretary.
22nd December, 1921.
C11750

MACHINERY FOR SALE

110 LOOMS of Henry Livesey's make, 1914 loose reed. 10 of 40" and 100 of 36" reed space with individual electric Motor drive. Motors by Siemens Bros. of 6 B. H. P. each and 220 Volts. These looms are also capable of being turned into ordinary mechanical drive.
50 LOOMS 36" drop-box same in all respects as above.
Also 50 spare electric Motors for individual loom drive, same type as above.
The following weaving preparatory machines are also available with shafting, etc. complete:—

1 Grey WINDING FRAME, 200 spindles.
2 DRUM WINDERS, 192 drums each.
1 CHEESE WINDER, of 60 drums.
1 PIRN WINDER of 120 spindles.
4 WARPING FRAMES.
2 SIZING MACHINES.

Also one latest Open Type Finishing and Chasing 10 Bowl CALENDER by Mather and Platt.
For further particulars apply to the TATA MILLS, LD., Navsari Buildings, Bombay.
C11748

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LAND AND BUILDINGS TO LET.

TO LET on lease, large VACANT PLOTS on New Queen's Road, also several blocks of BUILDINGS, suitable for GODOWNS, WORK-SHOPS, MOTOR WORKS, SHOW ROOMS, etc., available within the compound of the Bombay United Mills. Necessary reasonable alterations to buildings to suit customers will be carried out, or portions of buildings pulled down if vacant land required. For full particulars apply to THE TATA MILLS, LTD., Navsari Buildings, Bombay.
C11746

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ABDUL KARIM LATIFF, SULEMAN LATIFF, and ABU BAKER LATIFF, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance easement or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office Mongini Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras tenure now redeemed situate at Grant Road or Chunam Kiln Street without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2098 Sq. Yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 299, 399 New No. 13904 Old Survey No. 171 and New Survey No. 3/7367 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2437 Street Nos. 454-458 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Dharmadas Devidas on or towards the West by the said Chunam Kiln Street on or towards the North by the Grant Road and on or towards the South by the property of Gossance Bhagwanpuri Sadaopuree.
Dated this 29th day of December, 1921.
KHANDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C11755

BEHAR BLANKETS

COUNTRY MADE OF PURE SHEEP WOOL

		Rs.
Extraordinary A class..	9½ by 6 ft.	20
Extraordinary B class..	9 „ 6 „	15
Special class	8½ „ 6 „	10
1st Class	8 „ 6 „	7
Superior Class	7½ „ 5 „	6
2nd Class	7½ „ 5 „	4-8
3rd Class	7 „ 4½ „	3-8

Sample full piece. Agent Wanted.
Full Address. BEHARI OFFICE JANHOR, DT (GAYA).
Telegram Address. Agrawal Jamhor.

Is your Baby being fed correctly?
Every Mother
no matter how she is feeding her little one, should obtain this booklet. It is a perfect mine of useful information on the hundred and one points affecting baby which inevitably arise from day to day.

SEND THIS COUPON TO-DAY

The "Allenburys" booklet will be sent post free upon receipt of the attached coupon. It is from the pen of a medical man, an authority on all that touches baby's welfare, and contains clear and informative articles on:—
The Importance of proper dietary. Quantities and Hours of Feeding. Feeding after Weaning. Sickness and Convalescence in Infancy. General Management and Clothing. Minor Infant Ailments. Isolation and Disinfection. The care of the Nursing Mother, etc., etc.

TO ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD
Special representative for India
Box 2198, G.P.O. CALCUTTA.
Mrs. _____
will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys' booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

EMPIRE TYPEWRITER.
Model No. 2.

Rs. 380/- Complete with case.
The "EMPIRE" has stood the test of competition for the past 25 years BECAUSE it is constructed on the soundest mechanical principles, combining: STRENGTH with LIGHTNESS, DURABILITY with EFFICIENCY.
Sole Agents:—
CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO.
281, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, 27th Dec. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	22,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	8,000
„ „ to Continent	16,000
Futures at New York Jan.	18 85
„ „ „ Mar.	18 82
„ „ „ May	18 30
„ „ „ July	17 88
Spot Cotton at New York	19 20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17 50
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	17 97
Futures at New Orleans May	17 63
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	8 5/16
Demand Bills	99 5/8
Silver commercial Bars U. S. Mined	64 3 4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, 28th Dec. 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York — Jan.	18 81
Mar.	18 74
May	18 81
July	17 87

Liverpool, 28th Dec. 1921.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool. — Jan.	11 22
Mar.	11 21
May.	11 13
July	10 98

London, 28th Dec 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/4 Firm
Bar Gold	£4/17/10 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/8 Quiet

DISCOUNTS;

London, 28th Dec. 1921.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 5/8
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 5/8
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 „	4 3/4
„ „ „ „ 6 „	5 1/4
Silver quiet not much doing	35 1/8
Rentes 5 per cent.	—

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	172

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags	
Dec Jan.	17
„ Tone quiet but steady.	
SAW LINSEED OIL Naked spot Net	
Dec. Value	27 5/8
„ Months Jan.-April Buyers	27 1/2

New York, 28th Dec. 1921.

Demand Bills	4 19 00

EXCHANGE.

London, 28th Dec. 1921.

On London in Paris	51 94
In Germany	770 00
In Italy	96 10

EXCHANG ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 82
Christiana	26 25
Amsterdam	11 45
Switzerland	21 49

Liverpool, 28th Dec. 1921.

Mid. American Cotton Spot	11 71
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakella	21 25

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Dec. 29.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning far Fully good m.g. Broach April-May at Rs. 534½ and after touching Rs. 535 steadiy dropped down to Rs. 528½, again advancing to Rs. 531½ which was the rate at 4 p.m. Fine Mg. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 480 and after going up to Rs. 481 declined to Rs. 472 the rate 4 p.m. being Rs. 475. Fine m.g. Oomra March opened at Rs. 480 and going down till Rs. 471 remained Rs. 473 at 4 p.m. F G. m.g. Bengal December-January was Rs. 348 while March was Rs. 358 at 4 p.m. The Marwari Bazar finally closed for Boach at Rs. 532. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 532 and declined till Rs. 522 closing at Rs. 525.

Our market for ready cotton opened yesterday with a very steady feeling. Same of the Japan shippers purchased new fine Khandesh and old Oomra and C. P. Cotton, white Bull manipulators brought ready Oomra and C. P. descriptions. About Rs. 8000 are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)

Bombay, 29th Dec. 1921.

	Rs.
Fully Good Broach April/May	525
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	335
„ „ Mar.	360
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	472
„ „ Mar.	469

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 29th Dec, 1921.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	Abril/May	531
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan	348
„ „	Mar.	360
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.	477
„ „	Mar.	475

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 29th Dec 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	373	353	336	—	
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	492	477	462	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	522	507	492	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2	507	492	477	—	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 29th Dec. 1921.

Cotton	3270¼ Bs.
Wheat	1074 Qrts.
Linseed	2084 „
Rape, etc.	1263 „
Gingellyseed	14080 „
Poppyseed	10 „
Groundnuts	2107 „
Castorseed	248 „
Rice	7825 „
Myrabollams	4344 „
Cottonseed	22765 „
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	370 „
Juwar	3617 „
Masur	Nil
Barley	1836 „
Bajra	1760 „
Coal	322 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3 30 p. m Bombay, 29th Dec. 1921.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 15/16
Bank Demand	1-3 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 5/16
Fcs. Demand	345
American Dollars	363
Hongkong Dollars	—
Shanghai	—
Japan	171
Singapore	—

Market:— Quiet

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds deliver Quotations

6-0 p. m 29th Dec. 1921.

Ready.	Bazar Terms Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	73	9	6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	75	9	0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	81	9	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10	12	0
Teelseed, White 35-16	13	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	71	0	0
Teelseed, Black	63	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	69	0	0
Poppyseed White	13	8	0
Groundnuts	62	0	0
Jawa	60	0	0
Mowrasseed	8	8	0
Castorseeds	48	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May	9	0	0
Linseed May	13	13	0
Cotton Seeds Ready	5	2	0

Ready. Rail Delivery	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	10	8	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	10	8	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	12	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	13	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	14	4	0
Teelseed, White 35-12	14	10	0
Teeseed, Gajar 75-25	14	4	0
Teelseed, Black	—	—	—
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	13	12	0
Poppyseed, White	14	8	0
Groundnuts	12	8	0
Jawa	—	—	—
Mowrasseed	9	0	0
Castorseeds	9	12	0
Cotton Seeds Ready	37	0	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

Dec. 29

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27-10-0.
Bars Gold forward 27-9-0.
Bars silver ready 89-14-0.
Bars silver 1st settlement 89-11-0.
Bars silver 2nd settlement 89-7-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 31/32.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/4.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 5/16.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/4 1/32.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/4 1/16.
Tone of Exchange Steady to firm.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 343.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 363.
On Paris Bank's buying D D 353.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 172.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 164.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D.
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 362
London Gold ready sh. 97-10.
London silver ready d. 35-2.
London silver forward d. 34-14.
Tone of silver Quiet Steady, India bought, Continent sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.19½.
French Exchange Frcs. 52.10.
Italian Exchange 97.00.
Swiss Exchange 21.40.
Belgium Exchange 54.50.
German Exchange Mrks. 760.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59/12.
5 per cent War Loan 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/6.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 101.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 69.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 97.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 69.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 97.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 69.
The Share Market was closed to-day.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th Dec. 1921

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.			29.921
Temperature of Air	—	degrees.	77.0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	—	„	68.8
Dew Point	—	„	64.8
Relative humidity of Air	—	„	0.664
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)—	—	„	8.0
Maximum temperature of Air	—	„	84.3
Minimum do do	—	„	70.5
General direction of Wind			ENE, ESE, WNW, N.
from midnight to midnight			
Movement of Wind do.		miles	13

Old Man's Kidneys

A Family Doctor states that the worst cases of kidney disease are found amongst people who drink too much, eat too much and lead a strenuous life of rush and hustle. He quotes an actual examination he once made of the kidney from a young man of 40, side by side with the kidney from an old man of 70. Both bore the marks of old age. WHY? Because the life the young man had led, had given him in the prime of life "Old Man's Kidneys."

Old Man's Kidneys! How well this phrase sums up the too frequent explanation of backache, urinary troubles, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gravel and stone.

Kidney disease is medically listed as preventable—remember this! Avoid chills and colds be moderate in eating and drinking, get more rest, more fresh air, and cultivate bowel regularity.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills assist Nature in restoring and maintaining kidney activity. By helping these organs to purify the blood this special kidney medicine does much to counteract the bad results of indiscretion.

When the kidneys are weakened, strengthen them with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. And when the kidneys are well, let commonsense keep them well. z

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10.8; obtainable from all dealers

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Subscribers and intending subscribers are requested to observe the following instructions strictly and carefully if they desire their cases to be attended to at once.

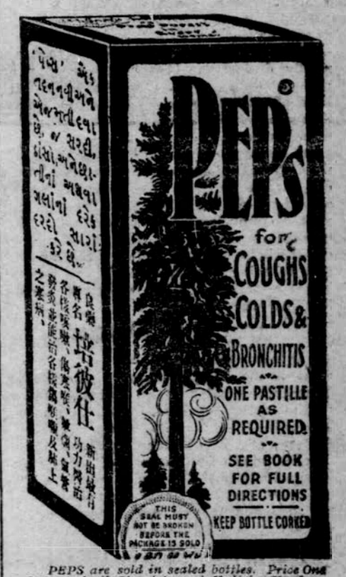
While remitting money please write your name and address legibly on the money order coupon and quote your ledger No. if an old subscriber, or write "NEW" if a new subscriber.

The period for which the subscription is meant should be mentioned.

These simple instructions would obviate much delay which is generally caused by subscribers SIGNING their names only.

It is desired that they should WRITE their full name and address on the coupon and preferably instruct us also at the same time about the remittance by a separate post card addressed to

S. K. BANERJEE,
Genl. Manager,
"The Bombay Chronicle."



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HAND FORCE PUMPS
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With cog Gear and all Brass cylinder Suitable for 3 inch or larger size Bore and for any depth upto 200 Feet. Strong, simple and easy working

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Write for particulars and prices

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BOMBAY.

WHAT LED TO N C. O. MOVEMENT

MR. GOVINDARAGHAVA IYER'S ANALYSIS.

LIBERALS AND GOVT. POLICY.

The following is the concluding part of Mr. Govindaraghav Iyer, President of the Liberal Federation in session at Allahabad:—

As already stated, the Khilafat question ushered in the movement. You are familiar with the history of the question. It is evident that our Mussalman brethren have great cause for dissatisfaction with the manner in which the British Government have dealt with it. The Government of India are satisfied that the Indian Mussalmans have a just grievance. His Highness the Aga Khan and the Right Hon'ble Syed Amir Ali, to mention only two honoured names, are at one with the rest of the Muslim opinion. Unprejudiced Europeans who possess intimate knowledge of Muhammadan problems and history and who command the detachment necessary for forming correct judgments like Sir Theodore Morrison, support it. Anglo-Indian opinion too is in its favour and the Hindu section of the population of all shades opinion have consistently supported. There is no difference amongst the Mussalmans themselves. The Shians and the Sunnis are in agreement. It is not the body known as the Khilafatist alone that feels the wrong. Recently there was a deputation of the Muslim community that waited on H.E. the Vicery. It was not comopsed of political agitators. I will quote one sentence in the address. They say: "We deem it our paramount duty that the mere knowledge of such representation (the representations to the British Government by the Government of India of the Mussalman feeling) is not and cannot be a source of comfort to the Indian Mussalmans in their religious sorrows." It shows that the iron has entered into the soul of even those whose loyalty is unquestionable. The French Government has arrived at a settlement with the Angora Government which appears to be generally acceptable to the Muhammadan world. There is a strong and widespread impression in the country and appearances justify it that the chief obstacle to a settlement of this question satisfactory to the Indian Mussalmans is the British Government. It will not do for the Government of India to merely say that they have done their best by making the necessary representations to the British Cabinet. The Government of India is an organic unity with the British Government. The fact that they recognise the justice of Mussalman opinion ought to be a reason for enhancing their responsibility in seeing that the Mussalman claims are vindicated. It is difficult to resist the impression that the British Cabinet or at any rate Mr. Lloyd George and those who support him are under the idea that with sufficient pressure brought to bear on the Indian Mussalmans their agitation for the redress of the Khilafat wrong will wance and finally disappear. If that be so they are undoubtedly in error. The sore has already been allowed to fester long and any further delay in healing it will lead to most serious consequences.

In his reply to the deputation that recently waited on him to request him to call for a conference to consider the present situation, his Excellency the Viceroy said that he and Lord Chelmsford had done everything possible on this matter and asked where they had failed. He knows best how to bring pressure on British Cabinet. He is certainly entitled to their support in handling the present situation.

THE PUNJAB WRONGS.

The next wrong that led to the movement is the Punjab tragedy. Sir William Vincent has called it an unhappy episode in the history of British India. An indelible stain has been left on the fair fame of Britain, and it will take years if not decades before the memory of that tragedy is wiped out from the Indian mind. I share the view that the punishment inflicted on the delinquents was not adequate. The developments would have been altogether different and the situation would have been considerably eased if at the initial stages the Government had the statesmanship to acknowledge the wrong that has been committed in the same way as the representatives of the people on their part regretted the mob excesses that led to the Government reprisals. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has appealed to the people of India to forget and forgiven and the Legislative Assembly has already adopted a resolution after a full discussion of the question. It is time that we cease to cherish and harp on the grievance. Now that the enormity of the wrong done has been admitted and grief has been expressed therefore in unqualified terms, we would do well to look forwards and not backwards. With the lapse of time the diffiulty of punishing the offenders responsible for the tragedy is increased. It is still possible of course, as indeed has been promised, that the compensation payable to the Indians who suffered should be calculated on a liberal basis. It is also possible for the cases being reconsidered of those who were the recipients of special marks of Government appreciation and favour with a view to decide in the light of the full facts now available how far such recognition was deserved. In the final determination of the above matters, consideration or prestige ought not to be allowed to interfere.

PODANUR TRAGEDY.

Our care must be to see that it is made impossible that such occurrences should recur. We may now feel certain that this object has been secured. In this connection reference is made to the Podanur tragedy. A serious blunder has been committed, almost criminal in the negligence and thoughtlessness that it reveals. Those responsible for the blunder deserve severe punishment and it is expected they will get it. The Committee appointed to report on the matter has not yet submitted its report and it will be premature to further enlarge on the subject. Thanks to local causes, the angle of vision, said to have changed in several other parts of India and particularly in the Government of India has not perceptibly changed in my province, the beraurceracy has not visibly weakened in its power nor has prestige lost its grip on the administration. But a true regard for facts will not in any way justify the placing of the Podanur tragedy on a par with the Punjab tragedy or the assumption that it reveals the same mentality on the part of the administrators as the Punjab tragedy did.

LIBERAL PARTY AND REFORM SCHEME.

As you are aware, the support by the Liberal Party of the Reform Scheme under the new Government of India Act was not due to their acceptance of the view that Indians were unfit for responsible Government in their present condition. They recognised the measure of responsible Government that the scheme contained and were prepared that conscientious efforts should be made to work it for all it was worth so as to dispel the fears of those that were honestly inclined to doubt our fitness for self-government. Co-operation wherever possible and opposition whenever needed has been our motto.

THE WORK OF THE REFORMED LEGISLATURES.

The opinion is general that the reformed legislatures have satisfactorily and have justified the expectations formed of them. Most of the Provincial Governments, if not all, associate the Ministers with the Executive Councillors in their deliberations on the Reserved subjects so that the unitary system is in practical operation on a large scale. No less an authority than the President of the Legislative Assembly has viewed most favourably the work of the Legislative Assembly. The case of the Legislative Assembly is specially important as it has to deal with matters affecting All-India Administration and the Central Government does not possess even the modicum of constitutionally responsible element that the Provincial Governments possess. According to Mr. Whyte, the Assembly has been an almost unqualified success and the body has shown a corporate sense of responsibility which is its most reassuring feature. According to him the problem presented by the conjunction of an irremovable executive with a large constitutionally irresponsible majority would become ripe for treatment long before the ten years are over prescribed by the Government of India for the appointment of a commission to enquire into the working of the system of Government of India. You know the resolution ultimately adopted by the Legislative Assembly on this question. I would only refer to a few points. The willingness of the Liberal Party to work the reformed Councils should not be taken to mean they were satisfied with the measure of responsible Government that was granted nor that they do not desire advance.

The experience of the working of the Provincial and Central Legislatures shows that full powers if entrusted to them will only heighten their sense of responsibility except in cases where local and temporary causes may serve as deflecting factors. Now that Dominion status is recognised as the goal, there is no reason why approximation to it should be delayed when once the capacity of the people is proved equal to it. Mr. Montagu seems to have pointed out that the working of the electorate is an important consideration. No doubt it is. There can be no question however that the political consciousness of the people as a whole has been deeply awakened and that an intelligent and discriminating interest is taken by the masses on the doings of the Government and the working of popular institutions. India to-day is not the India of even a decade ago. Where the masses are likely to go wrong is when some great injustice is done and the Government for reasons of its own is unwilling to acknowledge and repair the wrong. I shall not hazard any remarks of my own as to the directions in which alteration should be made which doubtless will receive your full consideration. Full financial control should be secured to the popular representatives in the Provincial and Central Legislatures, and the question has to be seriously considered whether as regards the Central Government it is necessary to go through the process that the provinces are now passing through dyarchy with a view to full responsible government, especially as it will take time to procure the alteration of the statute by the British Parliament.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT

LEGITIMATE.

The temperance movement is taking the form of total abstinence. It is a great mistake however to make it a political movement. The efforts of the Non-co-operators in this direction have met with a large measure of success. It is because the movement itself is popular. Prohibition is bound to come whether with or without local option as a half way resting house. The excise revenue cannot be long counted upon. The financial statement for 1921-22 shows that for the whole of the country it is close upon 20 crores. In my province according to the latest figures an estimated revenue of 556 lakhs has already shrunk by about 80 lakhs and I have no doubt that the other provinces are undergoing similar experiences. The Indian Exchequer has lost nearly six crores of rupees a year on account of the anxiety of the Government to reclaim the Chinese from the opium habit, though the object appears to be doubtful of attainment. With this example before them it is not strange that the Indian people should insist that, far from meeting with disapproval, any effort of theirs should have the practical sympathy of the Government.

The loss of revenue is no doubt inevitable and it has to be met and this question requires very serious consideration where, even after retrenchment in expenditure, a deficit remains, by relying on the general prosperity of the people who will be benefited by prohibition or decrease in the consumption of alcoholic drinks. There is nothing in the movement taken to put down drink that is specially the function of the Non-co-operator. Picketting is no doubt practised. It is remarkable, I am speaking of such experience as I have in my own province, that it is attended with so little violence. It is a testimony to the preparedness of the people for the movement. There is no doubt that on account of the intimate connection of picketting with the diminution of the excise revenue, those who practise it are objects of persecution by the officers of the Government, and the unpopularity of the administration is of course the consequence. The best course to be adopted is not to identify the movement with the Non-co-operator and that is best effected by not attaching any special importance to the efforts of the Non-co-operator when devoted against drink.

USE OF SEC. 108 & 141 UNJUSTIFIED.

The powers under section 108 and section 144 of the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code have been freely availed of for the purpose of crippling the activities of the Non-co-operators. The use of the provisions of section 144 for political purposes is a new policy. From such experience as I possess in my province, it may be stated that such use is generally uncalled for. In by far the largest number of cases the persons, to whom the order is directed either to abstain from taking part in a meeting or to cease from picketting or to show cause why he should not find security for keeping the peace, disobeys it with the result that the consequential provisions are applied. In most of such cases no defence is entered and the accused prefer the prison to the payment of fine where fine is imposed. There is, I fear, a far too great readiness on the part of the executive officers to take advantage of these provisions of law, a readiness which is encouraged by the determined attitude of those to whom they are sought to be applied not to make a defence. I venture to think that, in many of these cases if the prosecution witnesses were duly cross-examined and the accused entered upon their defence or availed themselves of the other facilities open to them under the law, the results of the trials would have been different But, it suits the Non-co-operators to act as they are doing, in fact it is the very thing that they want. Though I admit that it is very difficult for the executive officers and particularly the police to keep a cool head, in these trying circumstances the highest interests of the county and the Government demand that great discrimination should be exercised in the issue of orders under section 108 and 144 of the Cr. Pro. code in the launching of proceedings, so as to reduce them to a minimum.

Our duty in these circumstances is to help the Government in all their legitimate efforts to uphold peace and order and press upon them the need for great tact and discrimination in the exercise of their ordinary power under the law. When the Non-co-operator finds that he does not excite attention, the movement will undoubtedly receive a set back.

I may point out that also no one need be an object of special attention especially on the part of police officers simply because he preaches or helps the use of spinning wheel or wears what is called the Gandhi or Swaraj cap or uses Khadder. The spinning wheel as such has no political complexion about it and the Government would easily divorce it from politics by deceasing to have for it the excessive dread that it has at present.

THING TO BE DONE.

Mr. Iyer, next dwelling on hartal and Prince's visit and deploring the attitude of non-co-operators in boycotting the functions connected with the reception of the prince, said.—The question arises what has now to be done? I venture to think that this latest move on the part of Mr. Gandhi will go a large way towards alienating the sympathies of those not already committed to Non-co-operation, and the duty will be more largely recognised and acted upon, on the part of the people to uphold peace and order. It may be that the duties of the Government in the situation with which they are faced are difficult to discharge; but if a conflagration is to be avoided, it behoves them to observe all the restraint that is possible consistently with the maintenance of order. Care has to be taken that such measures as are enforced are not the outcome of panic and do not degenerate to terrorism or revenge. It has to be recognised that Mr. Gandhi and his Lieutenants are perfectly sincere in their professions of nonviolence. There endeavours have met with a considerable amount of success. The force cannot be ignored of the challenge that Mr. Gandhi makes, "why have no attempts been made to prove a single case of intimidation," referring to the events in Calcutta during the last ten days. The course taken by the Government has this element of weakness in it that it offers a premium to persons anxious to be in the lime-light. When some are arrested, more come in. The gaol is considered a place of freedom. No heroic measure can be suggested on either side. The arrest of men of great respectability and of unimpeachble character like Lala Lajput Rai, Mr. C. R. Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Babu Bhagawan Das cannot be contemplated without feelings of the very deepest regret. The extension of the Seditious Meetings Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act to several parts of the country has been protested against. The facts so far known do not negative the suggestion that reliance could have been placed on the ordinary law of the land and that the executive need not have called to its aid the extraordinary powers it possesses under the special laws. Speaking of my own province, His Excellency Lord Willingdon acknowledged that the extension of the Criminal Law Amendment Act to the Presidency of Madras was as a precautionary measure. It was not suggested that any proved necessity existed justifying extension. It is questionable whether a hearty welcome could be secured to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by the policy that is now being pursued when it has the effect of filling the gaols with large numbers of persons, thus precipitating the very state of affairs that Mr. Gandhi and his followers declared they wished to exist and were eagerly looking forward to. It must be distressing in the extreme to His Royal Highness that on the occasion of his visit a number of persons should be thrown into gaol. In the above circumstances, the best course to be adopted would appear to be to trust to the ordinary law of the land and not to invoke the extraordinary powers that may be taken under the law.

I have done. May it be vouchsafed to us and the country to think correctly and act rightly.

ALL-INDIA LIBERAL FEDERATION.

DISCONTENT WITH DYARCHY,

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 28.

The fourth session of the All-India Liberal Federation commenced its sitting in Mayo Hall at 3 p.m. today. The hall was well filled but there were not over 400 delegates, including members of the Reception Committee and four Mahomedan delegates. Pandit Hridyanath Kunzru, Chairman, Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates delivered a forcible speech, especially condemning the repressive policy and pointing out the failure of dyarchy in the United Provinces in particular. After formal election, Dewan Bahadur Govindaraghava Iyer, delivered his presidential address.

The Subjects Committee has been constituted and the Conference was adjourned.

NOT "SPORTS."

The statement by Miss Maude Royden, the famous preacher, that she would rather pick oakum than play whist deserves a place in the anthology of objections taken by celebrated people to games and sports.

When Disraeli, as a young man, was touring Europe he took pride in an affectation of anti-athleticism. He records with characteristic complacence how he was taken to watch a game of tennis, how the ball came up to him in the gallery, and how he handed it to a neighbour with the explanation that he could not undertake the labour of throwing it down again.

Ruskin said of the crews of Oxford college "eights" that they submitted to "that most degrading of occupations, the labour of the galley slave."

I suppose that Rudyard Kipling's flannelled fools and muddied oafs deserves the same collection.

Of statesman Mr. Chamberlain may be called the least athetic. Macaulay was another unathletic and unsporting notable, to which we owe his contemptuous references to the sports of the "Tory squires."

Mr. Asquith has never simulated any interest in sport, though he plays golf occasionally; and Lord Morley is another to whom sports and sports mean very little but a waste of valuable time.—"Tit-Bits."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. N. G. Chapekar, Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona, will act as First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona;

Mr. R. R. Sane, Registrar, District Court, Poona, will act as Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona;

Mr. C. M. Javeri, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Poona, will be Registrar, District Court, Poona.

Major A. W. M. Harvey, I. M. S., Officer Commanding, Marine Lines War Hospital, Bombay, is appointed a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay.

Major Harvey is appointed a Presidency Magistrate in the City of Bombay pending further orders.

The following officers are appointed Second Class Subordinate Judges with effect from the date specified against their names:—

Mr. C. C. Shah 9th August 1921.

Mr. S. T. Ranade 9th August 1921.

Mr. S. L. Kalyanpurkar, 30th September 1921.

Mr. S. A. Aranda 14th November 1921.

Mr. C. H. Roberts is appointed a member of the Cotton Contracts Board, vice Mr. R. Fleming, resigned.

Major R. L. Benson, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C., late 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, Reserve of Officers, is appointed Military Secretary, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th November 1921, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Greig, C.I.E., vacated.

Lieutenant J. R. Aird, M.C., Grenadier Guards, is appointed to officiate as Aide-de-Camp, with effect from the forenoon of the 26th November 1921.

The following are appointed under the Chief Engineer, Reclamation Branch, in the Development Directorate, with effect from 1st December 1921:—

Mr. W. H. Thomas, A.M.I.C.E., Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Reclamation Branch, to be Executive Engineer, Projects, temporarily.

Mr. Goverdhan Das Khanna to continue as Assistant Engineer, Reclamation Branch, against the appointment of Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Reclamation Branch, vice Mr. W. H. Thomas appointed to be Executive Engineer, Projects.

Mr. N. A. Oka, Acting Personal Assistant to the Educational Inspector, C. D., is appointed Principal, Training College for Men, Poona, with effect from the 29th November 1921 during the deputation of Mr. K. G. Pundlik or pending further orders.

The disturbed conditions near Ceylon are more marked and Trincomalee reports eleven inches of rain with very rough seas this morning. Local rain has fallen also in south Madras. Pamban has had one and half inches, Negapatam three-quarters and Tinnevelly a quarter. The western disturbance has given a few light falls of rain and snow in north-east Baluchistan and Kashmir.

Forecast:—Increase in Kashmir and South Madras.

THE WEATHER.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

High Water.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Wed —	4th Jan —	m 2 35	27 1
		2 57a	24 6

Low Water.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Wed —	4th Jan —	m 8 18	12 3
		s 20a	19 3

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 29th December 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear at Delhi and Hissar and moderately coulded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Hissar. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is considerably higher than usual in the north and southwest of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is higher than usual at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and in defect at Jaipur. Day temperature is considerably lower and night temperature considerably higher than usual at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Rajkot and in north Gujarat and in defect at Bavnagar-Para. Day temperature is higher than usual at Indore; night temperature is below normal at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally higher than usual; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded at Mormugao and clear elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south of the Bombay Deccan and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Aurangabad and Ahmednagar. Day temperature is higher than usual in the northwest of the division; night temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Conditions remain disturbed in the neighbourhood of of Ceylon. There has been nearly general rain in southeast Madras and skies are moderately or heavily clouded over the southern half of the Peninsula. Colombo reports 0.81" and Trichinopolly 0.84". A disturbance from the west has given 0.37" of rain at Quetta and is affecting the weather in Sind and in the north and southwest Punjab. Skines are moderately clouded in the north and southwest Punjab and north Baluchistan and night temperature is above normal there and in upper Sind. The sea is rough at Colombo and moderate or rough on the south Madras coast.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely in southeast Madras and a few falls in Mysore and Malabar. Some extension of rain may occur in Sind and the Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 28th December 1921.

The disturbed conditions near Ceylon are more marked. Trincomalee reports eleven inches of rain with very rough seas this morning. Local rain has fallen also in south Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Pamban one and a half inches; Negapatam three-quarters: Tinnevelly a quarter. Western disturbance has given a few light falls of rain and snow in northeast Baluchistan and Kashmir.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THU. THE 29TH OF DEC. 1921

Station	Temperature in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Total 1st November to date	Nor. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	..	..	—	..
Do. (6h)	—	—	..	..	—	..
Jask	78.8	64.2	76	..	3.74	+2.84
Muskat	—	—	..	..	—	..
Do. (28th)	86.8	67.2	85	..	1.56	+0.62
PUNJAB—						
Multan	72	53	82	..	1.86	+1.08
Rawalpindi	67	46	87	..	4.04	+2.84
Lahore	78.8	50.2	86	..	0.37	—0.05
Hissar	78	44	88	..	0.25	—0.08
Ambala	69	44	89	..	1.04	+0.31
Delhi	70.0	48.4	80	..	0	—0.54
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	74.5	47.8	71	..	0.01	—0.37
Mainpuri	80	45	82	..	0.07	—0.46
Jhansi	6	0	47.0	58	..	0
Cawnpor	4.	46.5	93	..	9.13	—0.4
Allahabad	70	44	5.8	83	..	0
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	65	9	52	76	..	2.49
Karachi	78.4	60	3	93	0.63	1.50
Ajmer	75	2	47	0	68	..
Jaipur	75.5	47.2	52	..	0.11	—0.24
Kotah	9	6	3	2	57	..
Mount Abu	67.8	52.4	40	..	9.03	—3.21
GUJAR KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
West—						
Bhuj	81.4	50.1	52	..	0	—0.13
Dwarka	80	59.2	78	..	0	—2.56
Veraval	85	61.8	52	..	0	—0.6
Rajkot	86	58.5	0	..	0	—0.28
Bhavnagar Para	86.4	57.2	41	..	0	—0.20
Surat	84.7	66.6	64	..	0	—0.16
Ahmedabad	85.2	60.5	57	..	0	—0.4
Deesa	87.6	51.0	71	..	0	—0.84
Nemuch	79.1	50.8	48	..	0	—0.32
Indore	84.2	54.1	67	..	0	—0.04
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	76.0	47.2	66	..	0	—0.50
Saugor	80.0	54.4	63	..	0	—0.95
Hoshangabad	83.1	53.0	7	..	0	—1.02
Khandwa	89.0	51.	59	..	0	—0.81
Akola	88.7	53.7	49	..	0	—1.8
Amraoti	87.2	50.4	44	..	0	—1.07
Nagpur	85.6	0.0	47	..	0	—1.26
Chanda	84.	50.4	78	..	0	—0.90
Saipur	81.5	54.8	80	..	0	—0.05
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.3	70.3	82	..	0	—2.50
Kat agiri	90.8	67.8	53	..	2.39	—0.42
Marmugao	81.6	69.8	83	..	1.34	+0.16
Karwar	89.5	67.1	80	..	1.00	—0.80
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.4	51.8	47	..	0	—2.79
Ahmednagar	87.0	51.5	40	..	0.10	—0.52
Poona	86	4	0.4	83	..	0.25
Sholapur	8	0	57.2	61	..	2.80
Bijapur	82.0	55.6	57	..	5.02	+2.24
Belgaum	81.9	57.1	55	..	..	0
Aurangabad	86.7	54.1	33	..	0.72	+0.06
Nizamabad (Indur)	84.1	62.8	70	..	1.54	+0.06
Hyderabad	80.5	55.8	73	..	..	..
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	92.0	74.6	68	..	1.31	—2.10
Calicut	88.2	73.5	88	..	4.58	—1.84
Cochin	87.4	75.2	74	..	2.06	—4.78
Colombo	84.5	74.5	90	0.61	6.72	—11.81
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.0	66.2	79	..	3.25	—2.81
Bellary	85.8	64	72	..	5.69	+1.46
Cuddapah	86.2	72.7	73	..	2.40	—1.90
Madras	83.2	74.5	91	0.63	5.08	—14.01
East coast	73.	69	90	0.01	4.30	+1.90
Coimbatore	80	57	0	88	0.04	4.31
Trichinopoly	76	57	1	2	98	0.84
Negapatam	78.8	74	2	89	0.39	0.39

Free Life Readings

To All Who Write at Once

The well-known European Astrologer, Professor Roxroy, has once more decided to favour the people of this country with Free Test Readings of their lives from his office in Holland.

Prof. Roxroy's fame is so well known in this country that he hardly needs an introduction from us. His power to read the lives of people, no matter at what distance they may be is described as simply marvellous.

In August 1913 he clearly predicted the Great War, and informed all his clients that "a bereavement in Royal circles will affect most of the crowned heads in Europe." Even Astrologers of various nationalities and reputation all over the world acknowledge him to be the master, and follow in his footsteps. He tells you what you are capable of, and how you can be successful. He mentions your friends and enemies, and describes the good and bad periods in your life. His description as to past, present and future events will astonish and help you.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements

TO-DAY.

Western India Tanneries Ltd., Ord. Genl Meeting Hornby Road, 3 p.m.
The Ratlam Bombay United Spg. and Wg Co., Ltd. Ord. Genl. Meeting, 197-198, Hornby Road 4 p.m.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Adjourned Genl. Meeting, Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 31.

Banks closed: New Year's Eve.
Bombay Races: Fifth Extra Meeting.
The s.s. Plassey with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre 9-30 Bandman Opera Company in "His Little Widows."
The mail steamer Malwa with mails of 15th December expected to arrive at 7 a.m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

S. E. Murthy and Co. Madras.—A National Calendar.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The mail steamer Kaisar-I-Hind with the outward mails of the 22nd instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday the 28th instant.

THEATRICALS AT BANDRA.

Amateurs at Bandra on the night of the 28th December staged a successful version of "Her Only Love." The attendance was a record for the suburb, and those who took part in the play were enthusiastically applauded for their able work.

LALBAG SOCIAL CLUB.

A Christmas entertainment will be held at the premises of the Club on the 31st instant at 8-30 p.m. when Mr. K. S. Thakarey, editor of "Prabodhan" will speak on "Mental Slavery." Mr. S. B. Kulkarni, editor of "C. E. Ratnaghar-Samachar" will preside.

TAMIL DRAMA.

As will appear from our advertisement columns two Tamil dramas are to be staged by the Poona Amateur Dramatic Society at the Balivala theatre, Grant Road corner, on the afternoon of Saturday and Monday next. This is the first time that Tamil dramas are being staged in Bombay by the Society.

MR. SYUD HOSSAIN LECTURES IN NEW YORK.

Mr. Syud Hossain spoke at the Get Together Club of the Community Church of New York, on the evening of November 8th on "Imperialism and the Problem of Disarmament" under the presidency of Miss Blanche Watson.

On his return from the Washington Conference he is to address the Community Forum on "Gandhi and Indian Independence."

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE SPORTS.

A programme of sports comprising of various items like high-jumps, wide-jumps, running races, tug-of-war, etc., was gone through on Sunday last on the open ground at Parel near Morarji Gokuldas Mill. Nearly 125 students of the Social Service League Night Schools took part in it. 32 prizes were distributed to successful players and Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, Messrs P. G. Naik, R. L. Phansekar and G. L. Kale delivered short speeches suited to the occasion.

MARATHA CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Maratha Central Association a public meeting will be held on Saturday the 31st instant at 9 p.m. at the open place of Madanpura Improvement Trust chawln 15 to consider the following:—

1. The Poona Shri Shivaji memorial.
2. To introduce free and compulsory primary Education throughout Bombay Town.
3. To protest against 20 Rupees franchise in Bombay.
4. What steps should be taken to uplift the masses.

BOMBAY CITY CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

Joint Honorary Secretary, Bombay City Co-operative Conference Committee, writes:—

The Bombay City Co-operative Conference will be held on 4th and 5th February next under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute.

The Conference Committee invites suggestions and resolutions for consideration by the Conference from all persons interested in the development of the Co-operative Movement in the City particularly with regard to Consumers, Producers, Housing and other non-credit Societies. Communications should be addressed to the Secretaries of the Conference Committee Office, Marker's Building, Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum, Bombay, so as to reach them on or before the 10th January 1920.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

During the year 1920, the Indian Association, the premier organisation of the Liberals at Calcutta, has only one solid achievement to its credit. The Association appointed a committee for the relief of hundreds of political prisoners and detenus who were released in Bengal as the result of royal amnesty. It collected a sum of about Rs. 9,000 and started afresh in life several victims of repression. As part of its political work the Association expressed its opinion on distribution of seats and rules of election, financial adjustment, report of the Calcutta University Commission, financial re-adjustment between the Imperial and Provincial Governments and other subjects on which its opinion was sought. It sent a message of condolence to Lok. Tilak's son, elected representatives to sit on the Provincial Congress Committee, and sent delegates to (1) the sessions of the Bengal Provincial Conference at Midnapur, (2) the special session of the Indian National Congress at Calcutta, (3) the session of the Indian National Congress at Nagpur and (4) the session of the National Liberal Federation at Madras. The finances of the Association, as is to be expected of a body of knights and honourables, are satisfactory.

AN "AT HOME."

Mr. K. S. Aiyar, of Messrs K. S. Aiyar and Co. was 'At Home' to his friends on Tuesday evening when the guests were treated to music and refreshments.

Mr. Aiyar thanked the guests for having so generously responded to his invitation, and observed that he was gratified to find every walk of life represented at the gathering, from millowners to stenographers and accountants-general to book-keepers. Though there was no representative of the Municipal Corporation present, he was glad to find a prospective Corporator present in the person of Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Mr. Aiyar hoped to be able to convene a much larger gathering next month to congratulate Mr. Pai on his election, of which he felt quite certain. Mr. Pai has been a quiet and unobtrusive public worker since the early years of the century, in connection with the organization of Plague Health Camps and the Health Section of the National Congress Exhibition and the Medical Congress Exhibition in Bombay. Mr. Aiyar also testified to the organising capacity displayed by Mr. Pai in popularising the Bombay Sanitary Association, the Anti-Tuberculosis League and the Hindu Division of the Ambulance Corps. He was still an active worker of the Social Reform Association, the Social Service League and the Malabar Relief Committee. Mr. Aiyar was sure that Voters of the 'D' ward could not have a better representative on the Corporation that Mr. Pai, who, as a retired officer of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, had the requisite inside knowledge of its working to prove an independent constructive critic of the Municipal Administration.

Mr. Aiyar concluded by thanking the representative of the Poona Amateur Dramatic Society for having entertained the gathering with excellent music and looked forward with pleasure to the dramatic performance in Tamil to be staged by that society at the Baliwala Theatre next Saturday.

REFUSAL TO PLY FOR HIRE.

At the Mazagaon Police Court before the Bench of Khan Saheb A. A. Molvio and Mr. Dinshaw H. Vania, Honorary Magistrates, Dawood Jafferal, a Victoria Driver No. 536 was charged with refusing to ply for hire his victoria on the 25th instant.

The evidence showed that Harkishandas Jithabhai asked accused to take him and a lady of his family from Mandvi to Maharbavdi for which he demanded Rs. 2. The accused was offered reasonable fare but he refused to take below Rs. 2.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that his gharry was engaged by other passengers.

Their Worships on evidence found the accused guilty and fined him Rs. 15.

Another Victoria Driver Karim Mohmed Aliji No. 1060 was charged with demanding more than scheduled fare from Mr. C. P. Watson on the same date.

In this case Mr. Watson engaged the accused's victoria from Mazagaon to Sewree and back and offered him Rs. 2-8. The accused refused to take it and used offensive language towards the complainant. The schedule fare was Rs. 1-11 and two annas for detention.

Their Worships fined the accused Rs. 20.

RUNNING AWAY WITH ACCOUNT BOOK.

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. E. D. N. Khandalavaler, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Bird charged Noormahomed Hasam with theft of an account book belonging to the complainant Gnanmal Dolachand a Marwari on the 27th instant.

Mr. Vijaykar, pleader, defended the accused.

The evidence showed that the accused had an account with the complainant and while making payment had an altercation over interest.

The accused got enraged, snatched the account book from the complainant and ran away.

Accused pleaded guilty and said it was done under the influence of drink.

His Worship bound him over in a sum of Rs. 50 for six months.

FIRE AT SHAIKH MEMON STREET.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 10,000.

In the early hours of Thursday last a fire broke out in a four-floor building situated at Shaikh Menon Street belonging to Mr. Ranchordas Tricumdas. The fire originated in a sweetmeat shop belonging to Ganpat Babaji and it subsequently spread to four adjoining shops containing German silver goods, tobacco and stationery. A stranger on noticing smoke issuing from the sweetmeat shop immediately raised an alarm. The fire-brigade authorities were at once communicated with and the Bhuteshwar, Babula Tank, Byculla, Mandvi and Goualia Tank fire-engines hurried to the scene.

By thetimie the fire-engines arrived the shops were entirely gutted. The fire was, however, extinguished within half-an-hour.

The cause of the fire is stated to be the fusing of the electric wire. The damage to the building and its contents is estimated at Rs. 10,000 which is partly insured.

A CORRECTION.

In our issue of the 27th December, Dak Edition under the heading "Ahmedabad Activities" it was reported that "at Palghar Mr. Chotalal Shroff, a prominent Congress worker, entertained guests on a lavish scale, his hospitality knowing no stint or reserve." We are informed now by a correspondent from Ahmedabad that the entertainment given was by and on behalf of the Taluka Congress Committee of that place and not by Mr. Shroff alone.

MR GOVINDJI VASANJI AND THE "CHRONICLE."

We understand that Mr. Govindji Vasanji, who is immured, pending trial, at Ooomercarry Jail has been disallowed the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Navjiwan" since Sunday last. No reason has been assigned by the Superintendent but only the papers initialled as "returned, L. B."

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the general summary of the Agricultural Outlook for the week ending 27th December:—

There was rain during the week in parts of Sind. It was beneficial to crops. Standing rabi crops were generally in good condition except in part of the Deccan where they are suffering for want of sufficient moisture. Harvesting of kharif crops is nearing completion and threshing continues. Picking of cotton is in progress in Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Baroda. Water-supply for dringing and irrigation was adequate. Survey of fodder was sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were almost stationary.

PRINCE'S VISIT TO BURMA.

BURMESE ASSOCIATIONS RESOLVE TO BOYCOTT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 28.

The general council of Burmese Associations at the end of three days' lengthy meetings decided that the resolution of the Mandalay conference could not be rescinded, thus putting an end to the hope of withdrawal of boycott of the Prince's visit. It is stated that at one time opinion was equally divided, but the postponement of the decision was caried and the interval was utilised for the vigorous canvassing campaign by those opposed to rescinding. Mr. Re Kin U. Kin Maung of Commercial Press, Mandalay, has been interned under Defence of India Act and ordered to reside at Myitkina.

RELEASED PRISONERS COURTING JAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD Dec. 29.

Maulvi Idris Khan of Badun who was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment in July last, but was much against his will, was released on bail, got his bail bond cancelled yesterday and cheerfully courted imprisonment.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The "Gazette of India Extraordinary" as reported by the Associated Press to-day announces that the Government have accepted the principal of the equality of status of all the people in India in criminal trials as advocated by the Legislative Assembly and have, therefore, decided to appoint a Committee to consider the racial distinctions in the Criminal Procedure Code and have asked for the amendments of law to be adopted. We have seen many a case of camouflage but the appointement of a Committee of 15 gentlemen on this question to investigate, record evidence and then report is the worse of its kind, and then report is the worse of its kind a sheer waste of public funds and an attempt to shelve the issue. Even an ordinary managing clerk of a criminal lawyer would be able sitting for a week or so during his leisure hours, to point out as to what sections out of particular Acts must go. Apart from the other legal heads the Government of India have got in their Executive Council, 3 Indian lawyers stated to be all of repute viz., Dr. Sapru, Mr. Shafi and Mr. Sarma all of whom draw from the Government of India an annual salary of about Rs. 2,50,000 apart from their other expenses. Are they all the three put together incompetant or unable to find out as to what particular sections and out of what particular Acts must go, or are they so overworked that they do not or can not find time to do that Job? It is really inexplicable as to why and for what purpose is a bulky Committee necessary? Is it necessary because this question requires to be shelved for years together? Is it necessary that 7 Europeans and 8 Indians should meet to create a diversity of controvertial opinion and, that too after several thousands of rupees are spent on recording evidence and touring throughout India, references to local Governments and Secretary of State? Assuming that Government of India are in right earnest, could not this have been done by introducing a bill for the amendment of various Acts by the Law member and in case anything was left out the said Bill could have been thrashed out in a Select Committee? Is this done with the object of giving an eyewash to the Moderates or showing to the world that Government of India mean to act impartially towards all and therefore give each one a status of equality and if so why should the reference have been so restricted as it is? It speaks of the disabilities in the Criminal trials alone? Are not Government aware that if a European is committing a crime an Indian Sepoy, Havaldar or Jamadar or even an Inspector can not arrest him? He must get a European Sergeant or Inspector for the purpose? Do Government of India desire to retain this distinction?

May I put a further question. Are all the legal heads on the said Committee going to find out legal flaws? How long will this commission take? And when might we see a new enactment on the statute book?—Yours, etc.,

W. T. HALAI.

107, Bazargate St.,
Bombay, Dec. 28.

THE TURKISH WASHINGTON.

MUSTAPHA KEMAL PASHA'S PERSONALITY AND CHARACTER

"Zim" writes to the "Rangoon Mail":—

The following will give an insight into Mustafa Kemal Pasha's personality and character:—

Mustafa Kemal Phaha was born in Salonica in the year 1880 and received training in a Military College in Constantionople. He is thin and tall but of soldierly appearance. When, in 1911, war broke out with Italy, Mustafa Kemal Pasha, then known as Mustafa Kemal Bey, was one of the officers who were sent to Tripoli to defend that country and to organise and train Arab soliders. Acting according to the instructions of Enver Pasha, he, with the aid of Aziz Bey trained the Arabs with such ability and energy that they soon turned out excellent soldiers within a remarkably short time. This successful and rare work and service on the part of Mustafa Kemal won for himself the admiration of Europe in general and Turkey in particular. Ghazi Mahmood Shaukat Pasha, the them Minister of War, praised him highly. In Balkan War he served with distinction under Ghazi Mahmood Mukhtar Pasha. Mustafa Kemal was then promoted and sent as a General to Dardanelles during the Great War. How he discharged his responsible duty may well be gathered from the fact that after the war had come to a close, most English and American Newspapers entitled him as the "Defender of Dardanelles." Previous to this, Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Washington, was practically unknown, but to-day, his name stands foremost and enjoys the nighest reputation and graeatest fame. He was instrumental in bringing about a Congress at Erzerum, which was later succeeded by another at Sivas where the gong of position and defiance of European Imperialism was sounded loud and long. Mustafa Kemal is warlike, but in as much as he is a great and renowned Military genius, he is also noble and kind-hearted. This worthy Pasha claims proudly to his credit that he has not, like our Prophet (peace and good benedictions be upon him) slain a single human being with his own hands. His subsequent activities and speeches show that he is not only a great soldier but also a great statesman.

Will it then be wholly absurd to say that the Battle of Right, conducted under the guidance and leadership of a man ranking amongst the greatest of world's apostles, is bound to triumph, sooner or later?

New York.—A receiver has been appointed for the Ingersoll Company upon an application of the creditors, it is believed with a view to reconstruction of the company.

THE CATHOLIC CONFERENCE.

DR. GOUDIEA ON CHRISTIAN DUTY.

The All India Catholic Conference terminated its proceedings yesterday after three days' deliberations transacting some useful work affecting the welfare of the community. Mr. T. Arunachalam Pillai, M.L.C. (Madras) presided. In all nine resolutions were passed including the following:

Medical Relief:—That in the opinion of this Conference, Catholic Hospitals be started in important towns where a large Catholic population exists, if possible on the lines similar to the Catholic General Hospital Society for Bombay. And with this view it is desirable to increase. The number of Catholic doctors and nurses and with a view to attain the aforesaid objects to bring to the notice of our young men and women facilities obtainable at our Medical Colleges for a medical education and specially at medical schools for persons who have not had the higher general education required at College.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

This Conference is of opinion that with a view to raise the economic position of the Catholics, a large extension of Catholic Co-operative Societies is necessary and that every endeavour should be made to start Co-operative Societies in all parishes in which a sufficient population exists and in all important Catholic centres.

The Depressed Classes:—This Conference is of opinion that the Catholic laity should is of opinion that the Catholic lady should take more effective share in the amelioration of the social and economic condition at what are known as the depressed classes and that this should be done by the organization of associations for each section of the depressed classes and by means of starting (1) special educational institutions and social clubs and helping the existing ones for their benefit; (2) Co-operative Societies for land settlement with such help as can be had from Government and local boards; (3) by improving their housing conditions in towns and villages and (4) by promoting habits of temperance.

Besides several papers were read by well-known delegates who had come from different parts of India.

REV. DR. GOODIER.

In the evening Rev. Dr. Goodier, Archbishop of Bombay delivered an interesting lecture in regard to the future of the community in India His Grace in addressing the meeting on "Work of the Conference" said that personally he was much interested in the people of India. This was the layman's time and laymen had opportunities to do something for the welfare of the Church which were not open to the priests and bishops. He assured the audience that he will do his best to press the resolutions which were passed to get approval of the bishops if they came before them. To give effect to the resolutions he said they required (1) material, which they had plentiful in about 2 to 3 millions of Catholic people in India. Then (2) there should be brain to work. Unfortunately in india, he said, there was nothing like a national mind owing to differences of castes. The reason why there was foreign domination in India, was because of the caste differences. The foreign power knew perfectly well that in India there was difference of opinion so he said, he could certainly rule. Then (3) Good, willing and hopeful hands were required. For successfully carrying out the work these three things were essential. But besides this faith in God and faith in one another was necessary. Without faith in mankind no good could be done or progress made. He finally exhorted the audience to remember and inculcate and practice in life the words of St. Paul, viz:—"Faith, Hope and Charity." Politically the Catholic Community was no where. They were one to ninety or practically one to every hundred non-Christians. He had once a talk with Mr. Montagu and he suggested one seat one seat for a Catholic representative and one for a Protestant representative to protect their communal interests. To this Mr. Montagu replied that to give two seats would be to oust the overwhelming majority of other communities. The present Government was nominally Christian and he did not care whether the future government was in the hands of Hindus or Mahomedans or both. But if Christian by their service showed that they were indispensable he was sure, the Christian community would get the highest places in the highest Councils of the State. They had to show their importance to other communities by doing them a service in giving them education as well as to their womenfolk; to render medical help and look after their orphans. And he was sure, they would make a good impression on their non-Christian brethren, and they shall have no reason to fear of being ousted politically. Even, Mr. Gandhi had said, that the Christians should not be despised, and he (the speaker) was sure that the Christian community would gain a great deal politically by doing Christian service.

The next Conference will meet at Calcutta next year.

BAHAI MOVEMENT.

Under the auspices of the 2nd All-India Bahai Convention two interesting lectures were delivered yesterday at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall by Professor M. B. Shirazi on the "Bahai movement" and "the Fundamental Unity of all religion" by Mr. A. Kangaswamy Ayer. Principal Covernton, presided.

It would be interesting to know the 12 Bahai principles which are as under:—

1. The oneness of the world of humanity.
2. Independent investigation of truth.
3. The foundation of all religions is one.
4. Religion must be the cause of unity.
5. Religion must be in accord with science and reason.
6. Equality between men and women.
7. Prejudice of all kinds must be forgotten.
8. Universal peace.
9. Universel education.
10. Solution of the economic problem.
11. A universal language.
12. An international tribunal.

The Conference meets to-day at 5-30 p.m.

WEDDING GIFT TO PRINCESS MARY.

COUNTESS OF READING RECEIVES SUBSCRIPTIONS IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LALGARH, Dec, 29.

The following communique is issued:—Her Excellency the Countess of Reading has been asked to receive subscriptions in India from those ladies who wish to join in the wedding gift to Her Royal Highness the Princes Mary from the Maries of the Empire. It is with great pleasure that Lady Reading associates herself with this suggestion. Subscriptions are invited from eight annas to ten rupees and should be sent to Miss Fizroy at Viceregal Lodge, Delhi.

Hon Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Minister of Education and Industries, United Provinces, opened on Wenesday morning the eleventh session of the United Provinces Cooperative Conference which was held in Allahabad.—A.P.

EGYPTIAN SITUATION.

OUTWARDLY NEARER NORMAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 29.

Cairo.—The situation outwardly is nearer normal. Seven Zaghlulists who recently dissented, have now rejoined the two remaining members of the Zaghlul delegation.

EGYPTIAN DEMONSTRATION IN BERLIN.

SCENE BEFORE BRITISH AND OTHER EMBASSIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 29.

Berlin.—A number of Egyptians made a demonstration outside the British Embassy yesterday. They drove up and down shouting: "Down with England!" and distributed to the crowd the Zaghlulite pamphlets.

The demonstrators subsequently went to the other embassies, where similar scenes occurred.

PREMIER ON IRISH SITUATION.

REJECTION OR ALTERNATIVE TERMS WOULD NULLIFY TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 3-50 p.m. Dec. 29.

Mr. Lloyd George has issued a statement on the Irish situation, pointing out that British statesmen could not go further. The Premier emphasised that not merely rejection but alternative terms would nullify the Treaty. The Cabinet committee, presided over by Mr. Churchill, which has been established in order to organise evacuation of British troops, settling of amnesty and transferring of full executive responsibility to the Irish Government, has been unavoidably delayed pending approval of the Treaty. The British Government intended handing over the responsibilities without delay to the provisional government pending establishment of an Irish State.

TCHICHERIN AND LITVINOFF.

REPORT OF INVITATION TO CONFERENCE DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 3-50 p.m. Dec. 29.

The widespread report to the effect that Mr. Lloyd George and M. Briand had decided to invite Tchicherin and Litvinoff to a conference early in 1922 is officially denied. It is stated that any conversations with Russia will be negotiated through M. Krassin.

KARELIANS. V. BOLSHEVIKS

FORMER OCCUPY A TOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 29.

Helsingfors.—Fierce fighting continues between the Karelians and the Bolsheviks. The former have occupied Porajarrvi where the enemy were strongly entrenched. The Bolsheviks lost two hundred killed, many wounded and prisoners. The bulk of the scattered columns succeeded in escaping, but a whole train fell into the hands of the Karelians who thus gained much war material.

ARRESTS AT BENARES.

DAILY AVERAGE ABOUT 80.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Dec. 29.

On average about 80 Congress and Khilafat volunteers of all classes are being arrested daily. Yesterday Sirdar Abdul Karim of Kabul with thirty volunteers was arrested. The Joint Magistrate is holding court in Chowk Police Station. Great unrest prevails.

SIMLA WEATHER REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA Dec. 29.

The depression to east of Ceylon yesterday has passed over the island and lies this morning to west of Colombo. It has caused large increase of rain in South Madras. Western disturbance is more marked and is giving rain and snow along west frontier and in Kashmir. Rainfall has been nearly general in Southeast Madras and local in Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Province and Northeast Baluchistan.

Chief amounts.—Sonamarg a half inch, Parachinar three quarters, Quetta and Chaman a quarter, Pamban eight, Tinnevelly one, Kodaikanal, Madura and Cuddalore one and half, Negapatam and Madras a half. Trichinopoly three quarters.

Forecast:—Extension into Mysore, Malabar and Punjab.

Official and Personal.

Lord and Lady Willingdon returned to Madras on the 28th instant by special train from Ootacamund.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Rawlinson arrived at Delhi on the 28th instant on completion of their tour in Burma and Calcutta.

LABOUR AND REPRESSIVE POLICY.

AN UNTENABLE PLEA.

WARNING TO GOVERNMENT.

In the course of a communication addressed by him to His Excellency the Viceroy Mr. D. Chaman Lall, General Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress writes:—

I am moved to approach your Excellency because of the delicate situation created for the organised workers of India by the negative policy of wholesale repression inaugurated by your Excellency's Government. Many distinguished members of the Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress are already in prison while the trial of the first President is taking place in camera against all cannons of civilised procedure in such cases. It is said that Czarist Russia acted on the principle that with Asiatics the duration of peace is in direct proportion to the number slain. Your Excellency's Government are acting on the principle that the duration of peace is in direct proportion to the number imprisoned. Probably not in living memory have the prisons been so full for the mere crime of opinion or men more willing to walk joyously into them. And instead of there being peace in India, this country is plunging from one grave crisis into another.

Every responsible person has been at pains to find justification for Government's policy. It has been alleged that the policy of repression has been launched on the plea that loyal and peaceful citizens must be protected from violent intimidation. No one believes in India that there is any truth in this plea. Hardly a single case has been brought to light, out of hundreds in which sentences have been given, where violent intimidation has been proved. The whole spirit of the Non-cooperative movement, of which the volunteers are a part, as the whole world knows, is against violence of all kinds.

Further, it has been alleged that once the associations of volunteers were proclaimed, it was the duty of the Government to preserve the dignity of law. The use of obsolete laws put suddenly into operation by Executive action because Anglo-India flew into extravagant transports of rage at the sight of an effective and spontaneous *Hartal* in Calcutta, robs this plea of all justification. These arbitrary "laws" have been recommended for repeal by a committee recently appointed by your Excellency's Government. They have no popular sanction behind them. They were never meant to be used for the purpose for which they are now employed. What prestige then, can laws command when they happen to be no more than the expression of the will of a few powerful bureaucrats? To-day they are used to suppress the volunteers. To-morrow? We do not know. But we do not forget that it was the same Anglo-India which demanded the suppression of the second Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress at Jharia by attempting to instigate Government to utilise the same procedure which has been employed to suppress the volunteers. Such a state of affairs cannot be described as one of law. It is correctly speaking a state of "No Law." Under it the liberty of no man, the freedom of no institution, are safe from arbitrary assault. And when the people of India are groaning under the heavy burden of many sorrows and humiliations, when they ask for power to rid themselves of the dishonour which attaches to the status of a subject nation, it is not wise to offer them in return the solace of Section 144.

The organised workers of India assembled in tens of thousand at Jharia asserted in their first resolution in no equivocal terms that the time has now arrived for the people of India to attain Swaraja. And I assure your Excellency that it is not possible for the leaders of the organised workers of India to remain voiceless and indifferent spectator in this struggle between the Government and the people. There is time yet for peace. And it is for your Excellency to speak the word which recognises the significance of the fact that the people of India are not concerned with patchwork political policies but with making history for their country—and it may be for the whole world.

SUBMARINE QUESTION.

FRANCE OBDURATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 29.

At the meeting of the Naval Committee today, France again demanded a submarine tonnage of approximately three times that contemplated in the American compromise proposals. Delegates declared that the demand closed the door for any agreement. The American delegation then presented a new proposal limiting the size of submarines and other auxiliaries to a maximum of ten thousand tons. British delegates reserved the right, if the submarine question were not settled, to build all necessary submarines and auxiliaries for the defence of British commence. It is understood that M. Sarraut presented the final declaration that France is unable to accept less than thirty-three thousand tons of auxiliaries and ninety thousand tons of submarines. British and Japanese delegations consequently decided to reserve action regarding tonnage ratios for auxiliaries.

GEN. ALLENBY'S PROCLAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 11-38 p.m., Dec. 29.

Cairo.—General Allenby has issued a proclamation authorising under-secretaries in Government departments to exercise the functions of Ministers pending the formation of a new cabinet.

NEW BOOKS.

"INDIA—A PRISON."

The Foreign bureaucracy had made of India a prison. In place of that prison Indians will build a palace ..... Conspicuous amongst these architects of our future is Prof. Vaswani To the excellent series of books on public matters published by Messrs. Ganesh and Co., he has contributed (The Secret of Asia by Prof. Vaswani) a series of essays on Asian culture. In this as in his other writings he strikes the true note that is of an India built on Indian culture, consecrated on pure and selfless ideals, of an India taking what is best in western civilisation but rejecting its materialism and its greed.

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By Nripendrachander Banerjee Foreword by C. F. Andrews Re. 1.

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It is told in the Bible that Jesus Christ, finding usurers carrying on their business in the precincts of the temple, made a scourge of small cords and drove them out saying "My house shall be called the house of prayer, but Ye have made it a den of thieves." Mr. Richard has, in this remarkable book, put his virile and uncompromising genius to the same work to-day. He has made a whip of small cords of speech, and lays it vigorously on the backs of hypocrisy, insincerity and ulterior motive in religious professions. His French mind revels in terse epigrammatical utterance, and many of his sayings will find a permanent place in the proverbial philosophy of humanity, such for example, as his brilliant and profoundly true definition of 'dogma' as "the living faith of the dead become the dead faith of the living."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, December 30, 1921.

SWARAJ AND THE EMPIRE.

While we do not seek to minimise the significance of the efforts by Moulana Hasrat Mohani and his followers at Ahmedabad to commit the Congress and the Khilafat Conference to a definite break with the British Empire, we have no hesitation in declaring that the popular view is against any such hasty action. It has been the history of Indian Nationalism that every fresh advance towards radicalism in its demands has been forced upon it by the bureaucracy and the enemies of freedom. And leaders of Nationalist thought to-day are determined to maintain this tradition which gives their cause a flavour of sheer righteousness and conduces to secure for it the sympathy of all right-thinking men and women the world over. Let it not be imagined that we are among those who shudder in horror at the boldness of a discussion of India's separation from the Empire—be the debate never so academic. Even Mahatma Gandhi is quite prepared to admit that circumstances of the future might possibly leave India no option but to dissociate herself from the Empire. But it is equally possible, and indeed far more likely, that the British people and Parliament will not force India to take such a step. For, with all their capacity to show a bold and unshaken front till the very last stage of a losing struggle (a capacity that has won for the British the false credit of never knowing when they are beaten) they are an essentially opportunist people and shrewd in defeat. None know better than the British how to retire gracefully from a lost position. Indeed, the British genius for investing a forced retirement with all the benevolence and geniality of a generous and spontaneous action, is phenomenal—as coming history will show in connection with Ireland.

In a book published many years ago, H. G. Wells declared through one of the novel's characters that the British would never suffer a revolution in India and would never be driven out of India by force of arms They would, he added, promptly give India the independence she claimed as soon as it was clearly apparent that India intended to have independence with or without Great Britain's sanction. Mahatma Gandhi, we are inclined to think, shares Mr. Wells' opinion—and no-one has analysed the British character more shewedly and fearlessly than has H. G. Wells. However this may be, the fact remains that the question of a divorce from the Empire must definitely be forced on India by the British people and Parliament. It must not be anticipated by the Indian people. To do this were bad tactics and inconsistent with the purity of patriotism, rising above all angry passions, which is the true Non-co-operation. India is to-day setting the world a great example. She is solving perhaps for all time the problem of wars and the misery and bloodshed these entail. She is substituting spiritual strength for munitions of war—moral force for physical might. India's success in winning freedom through non-violent non-co-operation will do for the world what no League of Nations—no Disarmament Conferences—can achieve. It will point the path to a world peace where moral right is the only power and the only Law.

To descend to motives of mere expediency. However sordid these may seem we cannot ignore them in dealing with a sordid "diplomacy." As Hakim Ajmal Khan said, there is to be an immediate change of policy on the part of Europe's statesmen towards the Khilafat question and the Turkish settlement. While we recognise that for this changed attitude all credit must go to Mustafa Kemal and his victorious army who have forced British "statesmen" to adopt the right policy through motives of selfish fears and self-preservation—we are not so unpractical as not to welcome it. God sometimes chooses strange instruments to work His will. And if He use a chastened and panic-stricken European Foreign Office to secure justice for Turkey, who are we to question the antecedents of the instrument? However dishonest its past, and whatever its future may be, while it is doing the work of God's justice it will be God's instrument. Not, however, that we can yet adjure Indian Muslims so to regard the British Foreign Office. We merely hint at a possibility of Turkey and the Khalifa yet securing justice through it—a possibility which has grown less remote now that Kemal Pasha's victories have forced Lord Curzon into a comparatively reasonable frame of mind. We are of opinion that a little quiet reflection along these lines will incline even the most fiery of Moulana Hasrat Mohani's supporters in the Khilafat Conference to the view that suggestions of separation from the Empire are unwise at this juncture and premature. The enemies of Islam have always charged its followers with aggressive aims while impartial historians have consistently contended that aggression has been forced on Islam in self-defence against aggression from the West. The Khilafat Conference cannot at this stage of Islamic history run counter to the past. If Indian Muslims ever are to adopt an aggressive policy let it be forced on them by their enemies. To-day, with victory and *Swaraj* through non-violent non-co-operation so clearly in sight, they cannot in mere honesty contend that circumstances compel them to aggression.

Notes of the Day.

Those Dumb Masses.

Reuter tells us that the "Westminster Gazette" does not take a pessimistic view of the situation in India. Neither does the "Bombay Chronicle"—though our optimism is based on facts directly conflicting with the misconceptions on which the hopefulness of our English contemporary is founded. For the "Westminster Gazette" holds that "it is impossible to believe that the Gandhi propaganda has yet produced any serious effect upon the inarticulate masses." Those "inarticulate masses" invariably prove vastly comforting to the English Press at a moment of crisis in the East—the solace they afford being second only to that provided by the "sane majority of the populace outside the immediate circle and baneful influence of a few virulent agitators." And so often have we been told about the "inarticulate masses" that it sounds like a heresy to assert that we doubt if such a thing exists in India. Presumably the tea-garden labourers of Assam once belonged to the inarticulate masses. Perhaps the Moplahs did. Conceivably the relatives of Sikh rustics slain at Jallianwalla were once of the dumb masses. And every single one of these has proved an "agitator" of recent days till there remain no "inarticulate masses" on whose supineness and indifference Western exploitation can rely. By the way, the familiarity of the English Press with the aspirations of India's 'inarticulate masses" is positively uncanny. If we "agitators" in India have not yet come in touch with these extremely retiring and non-vocal millions we fail to see how the "Westminster Gazette" can claim to speak with authority as to their point of view—especially as they are described as "inarticulate" and the man who so described them probably could not speak an Indian vernacular.

Unwarranted Censorship.

Our Special Representative wires from Ahmedabad under date December 28:—

"I have found from last two issues of "The Chronicle" that my telegrams have been delayed. There has been no interruption of the telegraph traffic between Ahmedabad and Bombay and no magnetic storms to interfere with or dislocate the working of the lines and yet it is amazing that transmission should be delayed. I have ascertained from personal enquiry that Mr. Chatfield, the Collector of Ahmedabad, has constituted himself Press Censor and that all Press telegrams are being first sent to his bungalow where they are detained for hours together to await his convenient perusal. It may suit one's official idiosyncracies to hold up Press messages, but I am unable to obtain any information as to what authority telegraph officials here possess to surrender to extraneous control and keeping documents entrusted to their hands. I have known wartime censorship at work, but this is the first time in my recollection that official and officious censorship is set up to doctor through Congress reports. It may be congenial to Mr. Chatfield's temperament to dabble, whether with or without authorization, in matters that had better be left alone, but it is against all known codes of even our bureaucratic political mentors that the telegraph office, which is independent of local Collectorates and infallible "Ma-Baps" that preside over them, should go out of its way to betray confidence reposed in it by a large body of Press reporters. The matter, therefore, deserves the highest condemnation and I hope that this protest will lead to telegraph office reforming itself and shaking off shackles which in its ignorance it has allowed to be imposed on it."

Our representative's message sheds light on the mystery of delayed telegrams which has baffled us during this week and, we have no doubt, considerably annoyed the public. The Telegraph Office owes an explanation to the latter. And, as for the unwarranted action of the Collector of Ahmedabad, will the Government of Bombay condescend to offer *their* explanation?

Episcopal Asperity.

It would almost seem that one result of its association with the Government of India has been to invest the Church of England with all the bureaucratic asperity and impatience of criticism which distinguishes a Public Works Department. Certainly, in one instance that has been brought to our notice, the chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Bombay has behaved precisely as though he were an Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Heaven. It appears that an Indian Christian gentleman was guilty recently of addressing a letter to the Lord Bishop of Bombay, in which letter the writer was temerious enough to criticise a public pronouncement on Christian Education in Bombay to which the Lord Bishop had given utterance. The gentleman (the writer of the letter) had considered that the Bishop's remrks tended to suggest that a different type of education was necessary for European children to that which Indian Christians deserved, and so he addressed an enquiry to the Lord Bishop asking for light and pointing out how the former's remarks had struck him. It is just possible that a careful study of the Bible had misled the gentleman into believing that his letter (even if it were querulous and captious) would have received from the Bishop some measure of the courteous and patient attention which Holy Scripture tells us the Bishop's Master devoted to the most ignorant, annoying and spiteful criticism. But the Christian gentleman of Bombay was undeceived. A "reminder" to the Lord Bishop elicited a delightfully "official" and bureaucratic rebuke from the chaplain whom we have called the Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Heaven. Whether our description be justified or not is for the reader to judge since we hasten to reproduce the letter:—

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 26th December, the Bishop of Bombay directs me to say that he has nothing to add to his remarks at the Byculla Schools Prize-giving, and that when he wishes to make any public pronouncement about his views on the education of Indian Christians he will choose for himself the time and place which seem suitable for such a pronouncement.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) W. F. M. HAMERTON,

Bishop's Chaplain.

There may yet come a time when an Indian Christian will be proceeded against under the Defence of India Act for promulgating those portions of Holy Writ which tend to lower the prestige of the Government of India's officials in that Department which holds the keys of heaven and of hell. Oh, that Aberigh Mackay were alive to-day to handle the inspiring theme!

Bombay Telephone Company.

We understand that arrangements are in contemplation for the sale of the Bombay Telephone Company to an English Corporation and that in this connection a fresh draft of the contract with Government has been made permitting the English Corporation to raise the schedule of charges to the public. If this is a fact, the Government must take the public into confidence as the interests of the latter are vitally involved The contemplated transfer can hardly be in the interests of the City, apart from the fact that the revenues of the country will suffer by the reduction in income tax. If an Indian Company cannot manage the telephone system of the City, the only alternative, as we have suggested on a previous occasion, is for the Municipality to take it up. At all events, both the Municipality and the mercantile community in Bombay should bestir themselves in the matter in respect of which, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, whose Department deals with it, is expected jealously to safeguard the interests of the City.

Imperial Police Service.

On the 20th October last the Home Department of the Government of Bombay issued a Press Note notifying to the public that a "competitive examination" for admission of Indians to the Indian Police Service (Imperial Branch) would be held on the 5th December 1921 at the Elphinstone College, Bombay, under the supervision of the Principal of the College. Candidates desirous of competing at the examination were asked to address their applications to the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency. We cannot say how many applications were received by the Inspector-General, but from all that has been brought to our notice we are constrained to remark that the procedure adopted in connection with this so-called "Competitive Examination" proved, in effect, to be a cruel joke perpetrated on the candidates. It would be noticed that the notification regarding the examination was published unduly late leaving scarcely five weeks within which the applications were to be sent. In spite of this a good many candidates are understood to have come forward to compete at the examination. On the 25th of November, some of the approved candidates were suddenly asked to be present on the next day at the Secretariat at 12 noon. When the candidates appeared at the Secretariat, there were introduced one by one, to the "Selection Committee," consisting of Mr. Hayward, Mr. Griffith, Inspector-General of Police, and two other European, a Parsee and a Mahomedan members. The only questions put to them were, we understand, of a formal character, such as, which district they came from, which caste they belonged to, whether they had any relatives in Government service and so on. At the end of the interview, when they had all come out, the candidates, we are told, were informed that none of them had been "selected" to appear at the examination to be held on the 5th December! The surprise of the candidates could better be imagined than described. Such was the "competitive examination" they were to undergo! In the opinion of the "Selection Committee" there was not a single candidate in the entire Presidency fit to appear at the Examination! One would like to know from the Home Department in what respects the candidates failed to satisfy the conditions laid down in the notification. If these conditions had been properly set forth in the notification and if the aspirants to admission into the ranks of the Imperial Police had been duly warned beforeband of the practical impossibility of their surviving the scrutiny of the "Selection Committee," we are sure few of them would have come forward to undergo the worry, expense and trouble which was in store for them. If the authorities wanted to prevent the admission of many candidates to the examination, they should have made the tests prescribed in the notification sufficiently rigorous. We offer our heartfelt sympathies to the disappointed candidates.

A Mountain in Labour.

So far regarding the "Imperial" branch of the service. In connection with the "Provincial" branch, too, a notification was published in the "Government Gazette" in July last inviting applications for a direct appointment to be made by a selection committee of five members. We understand that the Inspector-General of Police selected twelve applicants for appearance before the Committee on the 5th instant at Poona. The Committee had to select only one individual as there was only one appointment to be made, but evidently they failed to come to a unanimous decision, for ultimately they recommended two names, one of an Anglo-Indian hailing from Nagpur and the other of a Mahomedan from Sind. The majority of the members of the Committee, it is stated, were disposed to favour the former, though he belongs to a different province and though his educational qualifications are, we are informed, not superior to those of the Mahomedan candidate. But his "war service" of some sort, is advanced as a claim outweighing, in the eyes of the majority of the members of the Committee, all other claims, including those of social status, educational qualifications and domicile. In the case of his rival, the Mahomedan candidate, one strange objection has been raised that he does not hail from the Presidency proper, but from Sind! But surely the Central Provinces have no greater affinity to Bombay than Sind? The final choice of the Committee has not yet been made public and it remains to be seen whether the provincial mountain in labour brings forth a greater mouse than the "Imperial" one.

Industrial Organisation in Medieval India.

The appointment of the Fiscal Commission has been seized by certain Anglo-Indian writers to air once again their favourite theory that India has for ever been a purely agricultural country. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, has, in his masterly minute of dissent as a member of the Industrial Commission, sufficiently exposed the hollowness of this myth. But men's memories are short and, therefore, we consider the article on the above subject in the "Journal of the Indian Economic Society" as a timely contribution. In Medieval India, villages were the predominant but not the only centres of civilisation. "There were many villages in which industries other than agriculture had passed beyond the subsidiary stage. They manufactured commodities in quality and in quantities far ahead of the wants of the local population. Then we have reason to believe that there were many towns and cities flourishing in arts and industries, and it was the surplus product of these cities and villages that found an outlet in our foreign trade." Each industry was controlled by its own 'panchayat' corresponding to the European guild, with this difference that it was more a social than an economic institution. No new blood could enter a panchayat, but within itself it allowed far wider latitude to its members than did the guilds of Europe. The factory system of industry evolved much earlier in India than in the West. Abul Fazal mentions 'Karkhanas' in which citizens had given up working independently, and worked for the master who provided them with working capital and paid a stipulated rate of wages. More aesthetic than the Hellenes, as the Great Moguls were, "they seems to have set up a regular flow of excellence from the villages to the cities where they were employed either in royal workshops, or in the workshops maintained by private individuals who had grown rich and who did most of the foreign trade." This industrial expansion could not have been possible but for a sound banking system. Difficulty of communication made it impossible for a central bank to be set up. The *hundis* of well-known seths were honoured by houses doing business in other parts of the country, and there are cases on record where *hundis* were drawn on people in Persia and other distant lands.

WANTED-CHANGE OF HEART.

FOR ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

THE MAHATMA'S TRIUMPH.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE RESOLUTION PASSED.

WHY CREED SHOULD NOT BE CHANGED.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S POWERFUL PLEA.

INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION REJECTED.

CONGRESS SESSION ENDS.

The second and the last day of the Congress opened on Wednesday with a resolution on Civil Disobedience which was moved by Mahatma Gandhi in a powerful speech. It was seconded by Mr. V. J. Patel and supported, by many speakers including Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who eloquently claimed to represent the spirit of free India. Among the four resolutions put from the Chair and declared passed unanimously, the first pleaded for the assistance of all those who have no faith in non-co-operation in carrying out various non-controversial items of the movement, the second declaring that the Moplah disturbance which the Congress deplored was not due to the Non-cooperation or the Khilafat movement, the third congratulating Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and the Turks and the fourth deploring the Bombay occurrences of the 17th of November and assuring all communities of the determination of the Congress to guard their rights. A resolution congratulating Babu Gurudatsingji was also passed.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani took his failure to get the resolution regarding the change of the Creed of the Congress passed quite in good grace. Mahatma Gandhi made a powerful plea for the retention of the Creed which was passed at Nagpur asking whether the creeds, for which people die, are such simple things as clothes which man can put on and put off at will. His defence was mainly centred round the argument that the Nagpur Creed was most comprehensive, covering the "weakest and the strongest among us."

Mahatma Gandhi explained at length, at a meeting of the subjects committee, why he was unable to accept the proposal of a Round Table Conference. The essential condition, said the Mahatma, was a change of heart on the part of the bureaucracy which was lacking.

Having appointed the office bearers for the next year the most successful as well as the most important session of the Congress ended.

(By our Special Representative.)
AHMEDABAD, Dec. 29.

The Congress resumed sitting at about 2-30 p.m. and after the singing of the national anthem, etc., was over the acting President called upon Mahatma Gandhi to move the resolution regarding Non-co-operation and Civil Disobedience, when Mahatma Gandhi rose and climbed up the rostrum He was given a tremendous and repeated ovation

The second day of the Congress sessions was no less enthusiastic than the first. On the first day the attendance was as large and the audience as keen to follow the debates. The Khilafat Conference was over the night previous and the advance wing was represented by Hasrat Mohani who made no secret of his views when he pressed hard the resolution which he advocated, although the President Hakim Ajmalkhan ruled it out of order. There can be very little doubt that it would have been accepted by a majority if the ordeal was by voting. Today the United Provinces delegates distributed leaflets asking the other delegates to vote for nothing less than complete Swaraj to give vent to the real feelings of people whom the delegates represented. It also stated that the U. P. delegates had decided among themselves that a definite announcement for complete Swaraja should be made in this Congress. I tell this all to show the real feelings of the people, and had it not been for the Mahatma's restraining feelings of the people, and had it not been for Mahatma's restraining influence things would have gone much further than that. The fifth resolution was the first moved by Mahatma Gandhi about volunteering and appointing him dictator. It took him nearly 35 minutes to translate it, and explain both in English and Hindustani. He made a short speech in English first. In ringing words and burning language, he gave a grave warning to Lord Reading With moving eloquence he said there was nothing need in the resolution which they could not have expected after 15 months' knowledge of their working. He personally had no objection to a Round Table Conference, but those who sat in the Conference must be equals. None of them must be in the position of beggars. The door was still open to Lord Reading for such a Conference, but if no advance was taken of it it would be shut and would never be opened. They all wanted peace, but the peace was not to be of the grave or the inanimate being. It must be a real peace.

Mr. Patel, in seconding, also gave a warning to the authorities that if they repressed constitution bodies, they would drive sedition underground.

Mrs. Naidu in a very eloquent speech voiced farther the grievances of Indians and said the country would never be satisfied until it had attained the goal.

N. C. O. RESOLUTION PASSED.

The resolution was passed by a large majority.

The other resolutions were then put from the Chair and passed without any controversy and the speech from the President. The first resolution to-day moved from chair asked for the cooperation of even those who dod not believe in Non-co-operation in regard to the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs, and the establishment of Swaraj. The second resolution stated that the Moplah troubles were not due to Non-co-operation and that the outbreak would not have occurred if the message of non-violence had been allowed to reach them Nevertheless the Congress deplored their excess. The third resolution congratulated Kemal Pasha, and sympathised with the Turks. The fourth resolution deplored excesses of the 17th November in Bombay.

The change in the Congress creed by Moulana Hasrat Mohani evoked a bitter opposition from Mahatma Gandhi who said, in so many words, that the supporters of the resolution did not know what they were talking about. With grave words he warned the audience not to be foolish enough to accept the resolution which was uncalled-for. The resolution was lost on putting to vote although it found some supporters among the delegates. After a vote of thanks was moved to the President by the last year's President, the Congress session came to an end.

During the sessions of the Congress a number of meetings were held all over Khadinagar, where prominent leaders addressed the vast crowds which had gathered in the city.

MR, V. J. PATEL.

Mr. V. J. Patel, seconding the resolution moved by Mahatma Gandhi said not only did he fully support the resolution, but he agreed with every word that had fallen from the lips of the Mahatma. Never was there such a crisis in the destiny of India under the British as now. Thirty crores of Indians had fallen under British slavery. Lord Reading, who had come to India to give him pure justice, had told them that swaraj could only be obtained in two ways: one by means of sword and the other, by way of gift or bakshish.' If India wanted Swaraj they were told that they must win it by sword or from the British people as a gift. There was no other way. The resolution only asked for what they had demanded both at Nagpur and Calcutta. He would tell the Government that there was a third way to Swaraj and that was Civil Disobedience and the time had come for them to put it into force. He hoped every Indian heart would be glad to know that it was so. Every one of them, man and woman, must either go to jail or die, or get Swaraj. If they had not the courage to go jail or die, he asked them to vote against the resolution. If they thought that without Civil Disobedience, without going to jail, without making themselves ready for death, they could get Swaraj then they must vote against the resolution. When they voted for the resolution they either consented to go to jail or die. If they were unable to win Swaraj it was better they should disappear from the face of the earth only if they agreed with these things, then let them vote for the resolution. Indians wanted to die and not kill others. They were ready to be killed

WARNING TO GOVERNMENT.

He would tell the Government one word in this connection. Let Government tell them what they wished to do in this connection. Indians wanted liberty and full liberty as was mentioned in the Proclamations. The only difference between the people and Government was this that Government never kept their promises. They always broke them. Therefore Indians could not put their faith in any such promises. If Government were honest then let them give Indians Swaraj and keep their promises. Indians wanted Swaraj now and immediately. He warned the Government against naked repression. If they put all their leaders into jail there would be nobody to control the violence. If they put down the Congress, there would be secret societies as in Bengal. Therefore, he warned Government against repression. To Moderates he would appeal not to non-cooperate with the Congress but to non-cooperate with a Government which had arrested their countrymen.

MAULANA ABDUL MAJID.

Moulana Abdul Majid said they neither wanted cheers nor shouts of "Bande Mataram" in support of the resolution. What the Congress wanted was concrete action in support. Let Indians steel their hearts to do their work. Let them stand firmly by the resolution until they had gained their goal. Civil Disobedience was the only weapon before them and they must make the fullest use of it.

MOULANA NADAVI

Moulana Suleman Nadavi said Civil Disobedience was not only for India but for the whole world. If they did not make their endeavours in a non-violent manner there would be not only bloodshed but factions between the various communities. Their goal was clear. They were prepared to die without killing, and whatever provocation might be given them they would never kill. They would die without ever raising their hands. They were doing all that for the sake of their religion, and of their country.

SRIMATI MANGALADEVI.

Srimati Mangaladevi said India was a land of spiritual forces. The new force that had been created in India now would, she felt sure, not only benefit India but the whole world.

SHRI SHANKARACHRYA.

Shri Shankaracharya of Sharda Pith said it was one year since Non-Cooperation was adopted by them. They had no other option but to do so. One year had gone by and it was their duty now to consider what steps they should now take. Government had gone to the extent of declaring unlawful even the activities of Khilafat and Congress Volunteer associations. In the second place the representatives of His Majesty in India had declared that the whims and the orders of petty officials of Government were superior to God's law, to the Imperial Proclamations of three successive sovereigns of England and to their regular law. They have said that man-made law was superior even to God-made law. Indians had no other recourse but to fall back on Non-Cooperation absolutely for redressing their grievances. It was also their duty to think of further steps. They had th example of Prahlad who disobeyed the orders of even his father. The country must therefore take up Civil Disobedience in earnest. Although he disagreed with the movers and supporters of the resolution in some details he fully supported the underlying principles of the resolution.

DISSENSIONS DEPLORED.

He then referred to the dissensions in the country, and said if there had been no such dissensions and if the Moderates had stood by the side of Nationalists there would not have been the prosecutions of their countrymen. He thought it was the duty of the Congress not to force upon others, who disagreed with the Nationalists, any views which the latter earnestly took.

MR. R. K. SIDHWA.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa said that he fully supported the resolution. Before the Congress it was Dadabhai Naoroji who had first unfurled the banner of Swaraj at Calcutta, and it was impossible that Parsis could lag behind in this struggle for Swaraj. They would support the resolution whole-heartedly.

MRS. NAIDU

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in further supporting the resolution in eloquent and impassioned words said: "Citizens of the India of which we dream to-day, but which we shall achieve to-morrow, you have heard representatives of all the great religions of India to-day. You have heard the Moslem, the Hindu and the Sikh. You have heard the men and the women speak. I speak not as representing any religion, any province, any sex to-day, but arrogant as it might seem, in all humanity, I speak as the spirit of free India. (Hear, hear.). Therefore, I stand up to offer my support to this great resolution which has been placed before you not in the manner of resolutions of 36 years' experience from the platform of the National Congress, but which has been thundered out to you with the voice of a prophet from the mountain tops of vision and of hope. (Cheers.). I am not one who cares for Governments or authorities. I care only for principles and ideas. I am not one who panders to expediencies. I acknowledge and follow only the wisdom of the ever-living Truth. Therefore, if I stand before you to speak, it is because I am the voice of your own heart, the very innermost secret surging voice of your own conscience, your own aspirations, your own hopes, your own certainty.

A CHALLENGE.

What does this resolution say? What does it mean? What challenge does it throw? What does it affirm? What does it deny? It denies the right of a most powerful Government on earth to trample on the heart and soul of a living nation. What does it affirm? It affirms, in the words of Lok. Tilak, that Liberty is our Birthright, and we shall have Liberty to-day. What is the challenge thrown to the Government? It says, as Mahatma Gandhi so wonderfully put it that the door is open. O. Rulers of Britain, march with us to the destined goal that we see before us, so that you and your children might stand side by side with us in friendship and comradeship! But unless you realise that it is not by the might of the sword but by the principal, slender, fragile, silken cord of Love that nations can be bound together you have no place in our hearts.

BUILDING UP EDIFICE OF FREEDOM

And what is the answer to Repression? The answer is that those dozens of delicately nurtured women who have sent their sons, husbands, and fathers to prisons, have come to-day to take their place to carry on the torch in the words Deshbandh Chitta Ranjan Das to be the pilgrims on the road and to build up the edifice of the freedom on their corpses if death be necessary. As soon might you tell the sun to rise at dawn as to say to India: "Don't move towards your destined freedom." As soon might you say to the Ganges "cease to flow," as to say to the spirit of Indian womanhood, "don't flow towards the sea of Freedom." You might as well say to the Earth, "cease to flower in the spring," and to the Stars in the Sky at midnight, "don't shine," to the young ones amongst us "don't join the volunteer corps." Do I not know what the younger generation can endure, what it can achieve? During those dreadful few days in Bombay when it seemed that the whole of our work was to be cst in ruins who was it that saved the situation? Who? Not only the fast of the Saint within his cell but the endurance, the courage, the sacrifice of my young Volunteers, who stood, night and day, fearlessly, bloodshed around them, death around them, disaster around them, but true to their post, the symbol of the Indian Victory. Therefore I do not share the fear of Shree Shankaracharya nor of any one else who thinks that India will give a divided support to this proposition There is no division in India to-day, no caste, no tradition of caste. No tyranny of caste can keep the untouchables from being the comrade and the equal of the twice-born Brahman in this volunteers' March to Freedom. (hear hear). Therefore, in the name of the Youngmen of India, the young women of India, the older men and the older women of India, the oldest men and the oldest women of India, I pledge the lives, the souls, the aft of every Indian to this great cause and say: "In this great land, may there be peace because we win only through peace." (Continued applause)

After Khwaja Abdul Rahman had supported, the resolution was passed, only ten voting against. The other four resolutions were then passed.

INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION

MAHATMA'S STRONG OPPOSITION.

(By our Special Representative.)
AHMEDABAD, Dec. 29.

A resolution congratulating Babu Gurudatsinghji, the great organiser of Sri Guru Nanak Steamer, was then moved from the chair and passed unanimously.

SLIGHT CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION

Mr. V. J. Patel then read on behalf of the President the following minor changes which had been round necessary in the working of the constitution. They were put to the vote and carried unanimously.

In Article 4 instead of the age of 21 read the age of 18. At the end of the Article 7 add "provided that no person shall become a member of two parallel Congress organizations."

At the end of Article 8 add "members of the All-India Congres Committee shall become ex-officio delegates to the Congress, the Provincial Congress Committees deducting the number of the elected and the exofficio members of the All-India Congress Committee in their province from the number of the delegates they are entitled to return."

In Clause 5 of the Article 8, remove the brackets after "a single transferable vote" add "or by any other method."

In Clause 2 of the article 10 after "past, present of the Congress" add "if they sign the Congress Creed and are members of any Congress Association." In the same Clause after "shall" add "elected president." In Article 25 after "the general Secretaries" add "and 2 Treasurers."

Another resolution which was put to the vote from the chair was also unanimously carried. It reads as follows:—

This Congress re-appoints Pandit Motilal Nehru, Doctor Ansari and Srijut C. Rajagopalachari as the General Secretaries of this Congress for the year 1922 and as Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari are now in jail, appoints Sjjt. Vithalbhai J. Patel and Dr. Rajan respectively to act for them, the former to be the Working Secretary.

"This Congress re-appoints Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj and Sheth Chotani as the treasurers of the Congress, the former to be the Working Treasurer."

CHANGE OF CREED

"The President next anounced that Moulana Hasrat Mohani would move a resolution pressing for the change of the Creed of the Congress.

Moulana Hasrat Mohani in proposing his resolution on complete Independence made a long and impassioned speech in Urdu. He said although they had been promised last year Swaraj, the redress of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs within a year they had so far achieved nothing of the sort. Therefore it was no use sticking to the old programme. If remaining within the British Empire or the British Commonwealth they could not have freedom, he felt that if necessary they should not hesitate to go out of it. In the words of Lok. Lilak "liberty was their birthright" and any Government which denied this elementary right of freedom of speech and freedom of action did not deserve allegiance from the people, Home Rule on dominion lines or Colonial Self-Government could not be a substitute to them for their inborn liberty. A Government which could clap into jail such distinguished leaders of the people as Mr. Chitta Ranjan Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru Lala Lajpat Rai and others, had forfeited all claim to respect from the people. And since the end of this year. did not bring them Swarajj nothing should prevent them from taking the only course left open to them now that of winning their freedom free from all foreign control. The resolution reads as follows:—

The object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment of Sawraj or complete independence free from all foreign control by the people of India by all legitimate and peaceful means.

Mr. R. Venkatram seconded the resolution hoping that the resolution would commend itself to the Assembly.

Swami Kumaranand of Bengal supporting said that nothing could satisfy the people at such a time short of complete independence. It was impossible to be under a Government which had adopted such a wholesale repressive policy restricting the actions and liberties of the people and sending to jail such great patriots as Lala Lajpat Rai, Das and others. The grant of the Dominion Home Rule could not appease their hunger, for complete independence, which only could ensure them freedom of speeches, freedom of action and freedom of action and freedom of form freedom of forming associations. He whole-heartedly supported the resolution.

Mr. Yakub Ali Khan of U. P. said that all that they wanted to do was to have this declaration of independence in view. It was was not that they wanted to do that now and at once. Complete independence was their ideal.

Mr. U. P. Alwar of Andhra, further according his support to the resolution said that even the lowest animal of the creation wanted to be and had freedom. It could not therefore be understood why man should be restricted in the way that Government was doing.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S OPPOSITION

Mahatma Gandhi strongly opposing the resolution said:—

"Friends, I have to say only a few words in connection with the proportion of Moulana Hasrat Mohani. All I want to say to you is that the proposotion and the levity with which it has been taken up by, I hope, only some of you has grieved me. It has grieved me, because it shows a lack of responsibility. As responsible men and women we should go back to the days of Nagpur and Calcutta and we should remember what we did only an hour ago. An hour ago [illegible] contemplates the final settlement of the Punjab and the Khilafat wrong and the transference of the power from the hands of the bureaucracy into the hands of the people by certain definite methods. Are you going to rub the whole of that out of your minds by raising a false issue and by throwing a bombshell in the midst of the present Indian atmesphere? I hope that those of you who have voted for the previous resolution will think fifty times before taking up this resolution and voting for it with such levity. We shall be charged by the thinking portion of the world that we do not know really where we are. Let us not be charged with that. Let us understand our limitations. Let Hindus and Mussalmans have absolute indissoluble unity. Who is here who can say to me today with confidence "Yes, Hindu-Moslem Unity has become an indissoluble factor of Indian Nationalism?" "Who is here who can tell me trat the Parsees and the Sikhs, the Christians and the Jews and the Untouchables about whom you heard this afternoon, who is here I ask, who will tell me that these very people will not rise against any such sight? Think, therefore, 50 times before you take a step which may resound not to your credit, not to your advantage but which may cause irreparable injury. Let us first of all gather up our strength. Let us not go into waters whose depths we do not know. And this proposition of Moulana Hasrat Mohani lands you in depth unfathommable. I ask you in all confidence that you will reject the proposition if you believe in the resolution that you passed only an hour ago. The proposition that is now before you robs away the whole of the effect of the resolution that you passed a moment ago. Our creeds are not such simple things like clothes which a man changes at will and puts on at will. They are creeds for which people die, for which people live for ages and ages Are you going to change your creed which with all deliberation after great debates in Nagpur you accepted? There was no limitation of one year at the time you accepted the creed. And it is an extensive creed. It takes in the weakest and the strongest. And you will deny yourselves the privilege of clothing the weakest yourselves with the protection if you accept this limited creed of Moulana Hasrat Mohani which does not admit the weakest of your brothers. Therefore, I ask you in all confidence to reject this proposition. (Prolonged cries of "hear, hear.")

The enthusiasm which had been created among some people by the speeches demanding compete independence was cooled by the passionate appeal of Mahatma Gandhi and renewed cheers were given to Mahatma until he returned to his seat from the rostrum although the feeling in general appeared to be in favour of Moulana Hasrat Mohani's resolution.

MAULANA MOHANI'S REPLY.

Moulana Hasrat Mohani in replying to the debate said what he wanted to say was that they should keep independence before themselves as their ideal. He did not mean to say that anything less were given, they should reject it. One year had gone by and the nation had not yet redressed their wrongs and what guarantee was there that they would ever be able to do so. He wanted the Congress records to have the ideal of complete independence. Lok. Tilak had said that "Swaraj was their birthright" and he could not see any harm in putting down complete independence as their ideal.

The President in putting the resolution to vote said it was contended that Swaraj which was their ideal had two ideals and Moulana Hasrat Mohani wanted Swaraj to mean complete independence.

The resolution was put to vote and it found a large number of supporters though not enough to declare it carried.

This finished the resolutions before the Congress.

The President said he wanted to congratulate the Congress on passing the resolution moved by Mahatma Gandhi. They must understand that in passing the resolution they had shouldered a very great responsibility and he hoped they would not be found wanting in their day of trial. He thanked the Reception Committee and the volunteers for all they had done to make the Congress the great success it was.

THANKS TO PRESIDENT.

Mr. C. V Vijayaraghavachariar then moved a vote of thanks to the President who, he said, had managed the business so very well. Hakimji, he added was the greatest believer in the Hindu-Moslim unity.

Swami Shradhanandji said he had been working with the Hakimji for the last three years in Delhi and they should consider themselves fortunate in having such a gentleman as their President. They both loved each other as dear brothers.

The resolution was passed.

A vote of thanks was then proposed to the Reception Committee and was passed. Mr. Vallabhbai Patel in replying, said they had to work under great stress owing to the wild rumours consequent to the disturbances in Bombay. They were not sure when they would be taken to the jail. They were all tired of the work and he hoped that while the delegates returned the members of the Reception Committee be taken to the jail.

The President then declared the meeting to be over.

MAHATMAJI'S REMARKABLE HOLD.

CLOSE OF CONGRESS SESSIONS.

(By our Special Representative.)
AHMEDABAD, Dec. 28.

Hasrat Mohani made a good speech in support of his resolution urging an amendment of the Congress creed.

Mr. R. Venkatram (Bombay), in seconding the resolution said the wording was quite explicit and did not require any words to convince them of the need for change. He hoped everyone would heartily sup-

(Continued on next page.)

SITUATION IN INDIA

EFFECT OF MR. GANDHI'S PROPAGANDA

WARNING BY 'WESTMINSTER GAZETTE"

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 28
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 29.

Discussing the situation in India, the "Westminster Gazette" emphasises the uncertainty thereof, but says that it does not take a pessimistic view, and that it is impossible to believe that the Gandhi propaganda has yet produced any serious effect upon the huge inarticulate masses, or that the vast prestige of the King-Emperor has appreciably diminished except in a few urban areas; otherwise, British Raj would soon be faced by an unprecented situation.

RUBBER PRODUCTION.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SHAREHOLDERS AND GROWERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 29.

The Rubber Shareholders' Association has sent a letter to the plantation companies stating that the Conference with the Rubber Growers' Association has proved abortive. The former therefore proposes a comprehensive propaganda scheme and requests the companies to provide sixpence per acre.

SECRET MARRIAGE OF A JAPANESE POET.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 29.

It transpires that the Japanese poet, Gonusake Komai, was secretly married to Nora Morgan, the daughter of a Sheffield optician, in London on November 29th. Komai first saw his bride, who is a well-known classical dancer, when she was playing in "Chu Chin Chow."

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA

VICTORIA BEATS NEW SOUTH WALES

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 29.

Melbourne.—Victoria defeated New South Wales by six wickets on December 28th. New South Wales made 254, Andrews contribution 115 and McDonald taking five for sixty-five. Victoria scored 302, of which Park made 122.

In the second innings, New South Wales made 280, chiefly compiled by Love (102) made 230, chiefly compiled by love (102) and Collins (111). Victoria replied with 233 for four wickets.

THE SUBMARINE PROBLEM.

FRANCE DECLINES AMERICAN SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 29.

Secrecy surrounds the instructions from Paris regarding submarines, but it is reliably stated that France declines to accept the American suggestion to maintain the *status quo*, contending that each country is entitled to say for itself how many defensive craft are needed, bearing in mind the length of the home and colonial coastline.

FUTURE WORLD CONFERENCE

NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 29.

The suggestion that the submarine problem should be lift to some future World Conference in view of the difficulties encountered, has gained increased prominence. It is reported that President Harding has stated that negotiations for an enlarged conference are making progress. The belief that land armaments will not be discussed again at the present Conference is confirmed by the news that the Italian as well as the British military representatives are going home.

QUADRUPLE PACT.

OPPOSITION OF PUBLIC OPINION IN TOKYO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 29.

Washington.—In consequence of the opposition of public opinion in Tokyo to the Quadruple pact in its present form, it is considered probable that the Japanese delegation will suggest a written agreement excluding Japanese mainland from the scope of the pact.

WANTED CEANGE OF HEART

(Continued from previous page.)

port the resolution. Among others who supported the resolution were Swami Kumarannand Takubah Khan and Alwar Andhra.

Mahatma Gandhi very effectively replied to the mover and his supporters and appealed to the Congress to reject the motion.

President Hakim Ajmalkhan also explained the position.

After Hasrat Mohani had replied at length to the debate, on the motion being put to vote only a small minority voted for the resolution, while a very great majority voted against it.

On the President declaring the motion lost, the announcement was hailed from all sides with cries of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai," "Bande Mataram" and "Allaho-Akbar." The result of the discussion and voting was to bring into prominent relief that Mahatma Gandhi possessed the entire confidence of the Congress, and there was therefore no reason to regret that discussion should have been raised.

It is very important to note that at the bidding of the Mahatmaji some of those who were whole-heartedly for a change voted in opposition. It is a mistake to suppose there was any levity in discussion, and its effect has been to strengthen the hold Mahatma Gandhi has acquired over Indians, and show to the outside world that he is the one real leader of the Indian people today. For this service Hasrat Mohani and his supporters deserve thanks rather than criticism.

CONCLUDING SCENES.

The Congress came to an end after the concluding remarks by the Hakimji and votes of thanks. The national anthem was sung and it was a fresh signal for a fresh outburst of patriotic cries.

On reading in "The Chronicle" to-day about hunger-strike in jail by Lala Lajpatrai and his fellow prisoners, the Punjab delegates resolved to observe fast to-day, but Gandhiji appealed to them not to do so. If they wanted to show sympathy for Lala Lajpatrai and others, the best way for them would be for them to go back to the Punjab, work vigorously, get themselves arrested, and follow their leaders to jail. That was his advice, and in consequence the Punjab delegates gave up their idea.

NEXT YEAR'S CONGRESS.

At to-day's Subjects Committee meeting it was found that there were several invitations for the next year's Congress, Andhra, Karnatak, Sind, and one or two other provinces extending the invitation. It was decided, however, to leave the question of selecting the province to the All-India Congress Committee.

"AT HOME TO DELEGATES."

(By our Special Representative.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 29

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Honorary Working Treasurer of the Congress presented to the All-India Congress Committee the audited statement of accounts of the All-India Tilak Memorial Swarajya Fund. The receipts amounted to Rs. 13,85,343 of which the provincial contributions being twenty per cent quota were Rs. 13,33,464 and 14 annas and 7 pies. On expenditure side grants to the Provincial Congress Committees amounted to Rs. 6,09,000 and the balance in cash and investments amounts to Rs. 6,87,841 and 12 annas. In presenting the accounts Seth Jamnalal referred to the services of Mr. Chandulal H. Sopariwala, Honorary Auditor of the Congress in auditing the accounts of several Provincial Committees and accepting only the minimum travelling expenses; often travelling in the third or in the inter class. Mr. Sopariwala was unanimously reappointed Auditor for the next year.

"AT HOME."

The Chairman and the members of the Reception Committees were "at home" to the delegates and the visitors the Congress grounds. Over twelve thousand people responded to the invitation inspite of the late hour and spent a pleasant time. Most of the talk centred round the day's doings in the Congress, particularly on the Non-Cooperation and the Independence resolutions. As already explained voting on the Independence resolution has been generally regarded as a vote of confidence in Mahatma Gandhi and an unprecedented personal triumph for him. Even Moulana Hasrat Mohani appears to have been gratified at the result and so were his supporters. Light refreshments were served and the occasion was marked out for the prominent display of an inestimable goodwill and an *esprit de corps* amongst those present. The Chairman and the Reception Committee were both warmly congratulated on the very successful conclusion of the momentous session of the Congress on which the eyes of the whole world had been centred for months past and whose doings have certainly justified its claim to be the representative of India's national will and endeavour and trumpet voice of India's millions. The expenses of the party were defrayed by Mr. Sarabhai Dayabhai, sharebroker.

In this connection mention cannot but be made of the perfect organization and smooth working of every department of the Congress activities. There was present harmony and good-will and there was nothing worth mentioning, to mar the splendid effect. Perhaps, in the whole history of the Congress this year's session was the biggest and the most momentous and from the spectacular point of view too the session was wholly unrivalled. The limitation placed on the number of the Congress delegate and Reception Committee did not at all affect the rush of spectators and visitors and in this respect the gloomy predictions of the pessimists falsified. It is estimated that not less than one and a half lakh of the people visited the Congress.

On the opening day of the Congress some prominent sharebrokers of Ahmedabad led by Seth Nandobai Muncheram, Secretary, Sharebrokers' Association and also Secretary, Congress Accommodation Committee entertained at dinner all the delegates and visitors residing in Khadi Nagar. The other communities too have not been backward and heartily cooperated with the Reception Committee in many ways.

"AN IRREVOCABLE CHALLENGE"

RESOLUTION OF FAR-REACHING IMPORTANCE.

(By our Special Representative.)

The wording of the main resolution which Mahatma Gandhi placed before the Congress to-day, it is realised, is of very far-reaching importance. It asserts that the future destiny of India is in the keeping of Indians themselves. The Mahatma made a really soul-stirring speech, which moved the whole audience to the utmost depths of emotion. It was a short speech, remarkably short, but was more impressive and revealed the whole noble purpose that inspires and actuates the man. It is not easy to describe Mahatma Gandhi's humility and modesty, nor his indomitable courage and irrevocable purpose and inflexible determination, which are infectious in an immeasurable degree, and it is no wonder that this man of Truth, absolute Truth and Humility should sway the hearts of hundreds and thousands of men and women, in a manner that has not been known in modern times. As he spoke, seated high up on a table in the Rostrum, every eye was riveted on him, every thought was centred in him, and every mind was intent upon the leader, who by his determined action has worked silent revolution of thought, feeling and emotion among whole multitudes of men, women, and children, and given altogether a new and unheard of direction, making it impossible for the authority, however high-placed and implacable, to arrest the onward march of Indian Nationalism. One could not listen to the ringing words of infallible purpose and unfaltering courage, and yet feel that the path to Swaraj, the path to freedom, was strewn with rose petals. There was no room for illusion there was no room for doubt. To Government Mahatma Gandhi said the resolution was a challenge. "It was an humble challenge an irrevocable challenge to authority to save itself betimes from the crushing freedom of speech and freedom of Association—the two lungs through which the nation breathed its oxygen of liberty." The resolution, declared Mahatma Gandhi with unfaltering voice was a challenge to the authority when enthroned itself on arrogance. And before concluding, he declared, without the least tinge of hypocrisy or insincerity, that he was a man of peace and he wanted peace but not at any price.

When he finished Mahatma Gandhi was given another ovation, about the significance of the very import of which there could be no mistake. To-day, as twelve months ago, Mahatma Gandhi is accredited and acclaimed leader of India, determined to vindicate its rights and achieve its freedom. This statement, simple and yet true, needs no words to emphasise. Mr. V. J. Patel, who seconded in Gujrati Speech, endorsed every word that had fallen from the lips of the gifted leader of the nation.

Moulvi Abdul Majid lent emphatic support in an Urdu Speech.

CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

MINOR CHANGES AGREED TO.

Among the other resolutions put from the chair was one proposing minor changes in the constitution so as to make it incumbent on ex-Presidents to sign the Congress Creed and treating the All-India Congress Committee Members ex-officio delegates of the Congress as under the old constitution. The proposal was declared carried by another resolution. Office-bearers were appointed. Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Rajagopalachari and Dr. Ansari were re-elected General Secretaries. As both Pandit M. Nehru and Mr. Rajagopalchari are now in jail, Mr. V. J. Patel (Bandra), and Dr. Sajan were appointed to act for them, respectively, and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Seth Mian Mahomed Chotani were re-elected Treasurers, Seth Jamnalal being appointed Working Treasurer.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S APPEAL.

(By our Special Representative.)
AHMEDABAD, Dec. 28.

The Subjects Committee resumed its sitting this morning. In the absence of Hakim Ajmal Khan, Mahatma Gandhi presided. After some minor propositions were disposed of, Mahatma Gandhi referred to the prolonged conference he had had overnight with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Kasturi Ranga Ayengar and others, regarding the reply to the Viceroy's speech to the Deputation that waited on him in Calcutta. It had been urged on him, said Mahatma Gandhi, that some sort of reply should be made on behalf of the Congress. He regretted exceedingly to say that he had been unable to say more than what had already been stated in the resolution regarding the boycott of welcome to the Prince of Wales adopted at the first day's sitting of the Subjects Committee. Besides they had stated, in unmistakable language, their point of view in the resolution adopted by the Working Committee when it met in Bombay in July It had hurt him most that he had not been able to meet his friends especially Mr. Achariar who had been most insistent regarding it.

Continuing Mahatma Gandhi said that the future destiny of India was in their own keeping, and what British Parliament could do utmost for them was merely to ratify their decision. Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jinnah had suggested that they should indicate clearly the attitude of the Congress towards the proposal for a Round Table Conference. Of course, whatever they said was entitled to great respect. It hurt him not a little that he could not meet their desire.

"DOOR STILL OPEN FOR CONFERENCE."

Regarding the conference, Mahatma Gandhi felt that the door for any such conference was still kept open, by a resolution which they would be called upon to pass in the Congress. He then read out the resolution, and after pointing how it did not shut down negotiations outlined the course of events since the Pandit had first mooted before him the idea of a Conference, and added that what he did was to leave the question for decision of the Congress. What he had done was to reply to the telegrams as promptly as he could. As far as he could remember, the first telegram he had received was from the Pandit that they should agree to a Round Table Conference. He had then received telegrams from Messrs. Das and Azad Sobhani stating they would recommend that hartal might be waved provided Government withdrew notifications regarding the Volunteers' right of public meetings and persons imprisoned for disobeying orders in connection therewith were released. He had replied that if in addition to those three conditions, the composition and the date of the proposed Conference were fixed, and Fatwa prisoners, including the Karachi prisoners, were released they might do so. Mahatma Gandhi said he had thought they must insist upon the release of Fatwa prisoners, for the whole repressive policy had begun with the Fatwa incident, and in fact it was from that time Government had gone mad (Laughter.) If their conditions were agreed to, they might wave hartal, but could continue their activities on Swadeshi temperance, etc., while with drawing picketing temporarily.

"VIOLENCE ON FREEDOM MUST BE STOPPED FIRST."

Mahatma Gandhi then proceeded to say that he had received a telegram from Mr. Shyam Sunder Babu that Calcutta opinion was in favour of a conference, and that the Fatwa prisoners would be released if not at the same time as other prisoners, at least a little later, but he (the speaker) had felt that truce was essential. It was necessary that the terms of the composition and the date of the Conference should be fixed previously and prisoners unconditionally released. He did not complain if Government put down violence, open, veiled or intended, but violence on their freedom should be stopped forthwith. If Government retraced its steps a way was open for the Congress to consider the question. Though the Panditji and Mr. Jinnah had advised him, he felt he could not decide for the Congress. They had to show they were not in the wrong, and something required to be said on their behalf. He for one had not been worried at all about it and if the occaion had not necessitated it, they might not have said a word in the matter though they all knew what was going on, he had found that curiosity which infected them had gone. (Laughter.) He was not against discussion of the position in the Committee. It went against his very grain to have to differ from the Panditji. Still he felt in the circumstances, it was not for the Congress to take any notice of the proposal for the Conference and express their views in advance

NO CHANGE OF HEART VISIBLE.

There was nothing in the Viceregal pronouncement to indicate any response was expected from the Congress, nor was there anything in the Congress resolution which banged the door in face of the Conference. If Government wanted a Conference they must give an indication of a change of heart. There was nothing in the Viceregal pronouncement to inspire him with confidence. The Viceroy had said in effect, and in as many words that regarding the Punjab and Khilafat he was either helpless, or nothing more was possible and as regards, Swaraj he had said that they had been given reforms only last year, and those reforms had not been fully tested, so that here too, said the speaker, there was not much to be gained. But it had been urged by his friends that when they went to the Conference they might be able to soften the heart of Government and might be able to secure something probably. He did not want to throw away any such chance, but it was not dor the Congress to consider such chances. Was the Congress to go upon a mere hope of securing something probably? It would be like catching at straw, and who caught at a straw, asked the speaker, and at once answered it himself, by saying it was one who was about to down. But certainly the position of the Congress today was infinitely better. (Cheers).

Before calling upon the Panditji who was present at the meeting Mahatma Gandhi paid him a well deserved tribute and when he said the Pandit was one of the noblest of Indians the whole house responded.

PANDIT MABAVIYA EXPLAINS.

Pandit Malaviya made a lengthy statement on the course of his negotiations with the Viceroy, and made an impassioned appeal to the Committee to consider his proposal more favourably. After the Panditjee's Statement, there were no more speeches, but Mahatma Gandhi added a few words saying that the question was incredibly simple. The question before them was whether they wanted to alter the resolution already adopted by them, and whether they wanted the Congress to say anything on the lines suggested by the Panditji.

PROPOSAL NEGATIVED.

Votes were taken on both points and the meeting declared itself against both the points, only two or three voting at all in their favour.

Regarding the appointment of office-bearers and members of the Working Committee, on Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel's proposal the committee authorised Mahatma Gandhi to nominate men of his own choice which it would formally confirm. This was carried with acclamation by the whole House and retiring Secretaries and Treasurers were re-elected, and in place of the two Secretaries now in jail, substitutes were appointed temporarily.

BUSY TIME FOR MAHATMA.

(By our Special Representative.)
AHMEDABAD, Dec. 29.

The greater part of to-day Mahatma Gandhi's camp was besieged by delegates from several provinces who discussed with Mahatma their provincial problems and difficulties and trials and sought his opinion regarding their immediate line of action on their going back to the provinces. Mahatma Gandhi gave them all patient hearing and much valuable advice impressing upon them particularly the need for unfaultering purpose and inflexible determination on their part. Since early this morning Gandhiji's camp was besieged by hundreds of men, women and children anxious fo a *darshan* of the Mahatma. In spite of pressing engagements and more serious discussions on hand Mahatmaji did not disappoint them. His camp in the Khadi Nagar has been sacred object of pilgrimage to people that have come here for the Congress *Mela*. The Congress grounds, two have been besieged by people in Gujerat and Kathiawar, who have been arriving since this morning in large numbers. Now that the Congress and Khilafat Congresses are over delegates are returning to their places and next two days will see rapid emptying of Khadi and Muslim Nagars.

The Muslim League's session will commence to-morrow afternoon and close on the 31st December. Nagar authorities are keeping their kitchen arrangements open till the first January.

The All India Students Conference opened to-day under the presidency of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. The Conference was a success. The attendance of the students was exceptionally good and the interests shown by them in proceedings justifies confidence of Mr. Das.

SUPPORT FROM AFRICA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AHMEDABAD, Dec. 29.

Mr. Trikamdas Pramji, President Indian National Association of Zanzibar, has sent the following telegram dated 27th instant to the Associated Press:—"A mass meeting of Indian Communities at Zanzibar congratulated the Indian National Congress and Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad particularly and all other patriotic and chivalrous leaders on their arrest in the cause of the country and records their profound concern at the present repressive policy of the Government of India and prays every success to the momentous deliberations of the Mahasabha Session and early peace compatible with national dignity of India and Empire."

PANDIT MALAVIYA AS CONGRESSMAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AHMEDABAD, Dec. 29.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, ex-President of the Congress has signed the Congress Creed and has, in accordance with modifications in the constitution adopted yesterday, become an ex-officio member of the All-India Congress Committee and therefore an ex-officio delegate.

"WE STAND WITH GANDHI."

A "STOP-WOR" PARADE.

(BY BLANCHE WATSON.)

On the afternoon of the day that the "Arms Conference" opened in Washington a line of something over a thousand women marched up Fifth Avenue, New York City, to show their desire for complete disarmament,—for the complete abolition of all war..

The Women's Peace Society and the Women's Peace Union of the Western Hemisphere arranged this demonstration of representative women, and in spite of the chill, threatening afternoon they carried their banners declarative of their stand against war and for the sacredness of human life.

Mre Fanny Garrison, Villard, daughter of the Abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison, in spite of her seventy-seven years marched at the head of the line. Members of the Socialist Party, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Ethical Culture Societies of the City, and a number of the Churches sent delegations. Among the latter was the Community Church with the largest delegation,—marching under a banner bearing the words, "We stand with Gandhi for World Peace; Non-Cooperation with Evil." This is the religious group which is led by Rev. John Haynes Holmes, whose sermon, "Who is the Greatest Man in the World T.-day" introduced Gandhi to the people of New York, and through New York to the rest of the country. Mr. Holmes is known as the leader during the Great War, of the non-resistance forces America,—aman who held to his principles during all the years of the struggle, emerging ennobied and strengthened from the experience. The church which numbered about seven hundred members at the beginning of the war, now has a membership of over fifteen hundred,—a membership which is increasing rapidly.

Respectful attention and some applause greeted the marchers but there was little enthusiasm. America is still in the grip of the war psychology, and no doubt thinks, with the president, that pacifists are "afraid of war". "Soap-box" speaking at the end of the march, emphasized the absolutist stand of this group of women at a time when popular opinion disclaims pacifism". But they are building for the future.

COLLEGE STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

APPEAL TO THE YOUNG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
AHMEDABAD, Dec. 29.

The Second Indian College Students' Conference was held to-day in the Congress pandal. Mrs. Naidu presiding. Mr. C. F. Andrews was also present but after speaking a few words of advice he went away.

Mr. G. R. Kulkarni, Chairman of the Reception Committee said in his speech great changes had taken place since they met last. While he acknowledged that the students had shouldered their burden in the national struggle, he was sorry they had not done more. So long as the students did not leave their colleges, however, much they might sympathise with the movement they could not be called non-co-operators. He appealed to the students to suffer for their country. They must think themselves fortunate that thought young they got an opportunity to suffer for their country at a time when its destiny was in the making.

Mrs. Naidu was then duly voted to the chair and she requested Mr. C. F. Andrews to deliver a speech which she did in a few encourging words.

Mrs. Naidu, then, delivered her presidential speech. She said if she were asked by destiny what she liked most her choice would unhesitatingly fall upon the pleasant task of moulding the destiny of the young generation. She would like the following inscription written on her grave: "She loved the young generation." She trusted the young generation. She worked with the young generation. She could win freedom for India side by side with the young generation of Indians.

Concluding, she said, march with me to the temple of liberty I carry the standard in my hands. Comrades march with me till we reach the goal.

JAIN POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
AHMEDABAD Dec. 29.

The fifth Jain Political Conference under the presidentship of Brahmchari Sitalprasad was held in the Khilafat pandal. Resolutions approving non-co-operation and congratulating the arrested and imprisoned leaders were adopted.

CALCUTTA ARRESTS

3,500 IN SIX WEEKS.

ON CHARGES OF OBSTRUCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

With reference to the reports regarding recent arrests in Calcutta, the Associated Press is informed that when disorderly element from mill areas arrived in Calcutta on the 23rd instant for the purpose of enforcing hartal and terrifying shopkeepers between 650 and 800 arrests were made on charges of obstruction and other disorderly conduct. The total arrests in Calcutta for similar reasons in the last 6 weeks have been 3,500 to date.

LALAJI'S HUNGER STRIKE.

CAUSES REMOVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 29.

Anent the reported hunger strike by Lala Lajpat Rai and other political prisoners now in jail, the facts are that Lalaji and other political prisoners refused to take food last Saturday as the bread was of mixed grain and not properly baked. Next day, however, the quality of food improved and since Sunday last all political prisoners are having their usual meals.

PRINCE WITH THE TROOPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

The Prince of Wales went this morning by river to Barrackpore and witnessed the ceremony of Trooping Colours performed by 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers. The Prince afterwards had lunch with officers of the regiment.

This evening there was a garden party at the Government House which was attended by a very large number of guests and a number of Indian officers were presented to the Prince.

RACIAL DISTINTION IN LAW.

COMMITTEE MEETING POSTPONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 29.

The first meeting of the Committee appointed by Government to consider existing racial distinctions in the Criminal Procedure Code applicable to Indians and non-Indians has been postponed from 5th January to 16th January 1922.

CHAMBER PARTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 29.

Hon. Mr. A. P. Muddiman, President, Council of State and Hon. Mr. A. F. Whyte, President, Legislative Assembly, have invited all members of both the Chambers of the Indian Legislature to an afternoon party on Wednesday, January 18th, 1922.

CABLE ITEM.

The wife of Sir Henry Fletcher is dead.

Sir John Hare is dead.

Paris.—The Academy of Medicine has elected Sir Donald Ross, a foreign Associate.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

BY MAHATMA GANDHI,

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA.")

Round Table Conference.

The pages of "Young India" are rarely occupied with an examination of what rulers think. It is an idle speculation. But as the papers are discussing, advising and debating upon such a conference, I have considered it appropriate to devote some space to an examination of the mentality of the chief actor in the drama now being played in India. In my opinion such a conference is bound to prove abortive till Lord Reading is disabused of the idea that non-co-operation is confined to a few misguided zealots. If he wants co-operation and contentment he must placate non-co-operators. He must see that non-co-operation is not the disease, it is the chief symptom of a disease. The disease consists in a triple injury to the people of India. And no palliative will soothe the patient so long as the centre of the disease is not tackled. Outside the redress of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs and the grant of Swaraj in accordance with a scheme framed by the chosen representatives of the people, repression is the easiest and the shortest way to a settlement. No Viceroy can, I freely confess, possibly allow things to drift. I admit that he must suppress civil disobedience as he would an armed rebellion unless he is prepared to remedy the evil towards which the disobedience is directed. Abstract truth has no value unless it incarnates in human beings who represent it by proving their readiness to die for it. Our wrongs live because we only pretend to be their living representatives. The only can we can prove our claim is by readiness to die for it. Our wrongs live becuse we only pretend to be their living representatives. The only way we can prove our claim is by readiness to suffer in the discharge of our trust. We are on a fair way to proving ourselves worthy of it. But I hardly think we can yet claim to have given conclusive proof. Who knows if we shall not be found wanting when imprisonment means utter discomfort and even lashes? Who knows how many of us are ready to mount the gallows?

In my opinion therefore a conference at which the Government is represented will be useful only when the latter has tried the non-co-operators to its satisfaction and measured their strength in quantity and quality.

But since non-co-operation is a method of cultivating public opinion, I would certainly welcome a conference of co-operators and non-co-operators. I am sure that they want the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs redressed, I am aware that they want freedom for the country as much as non-co-operators. It has given me much pleasure to see almost every moderate journal condemning the present repressive policy of the Government. I had expected nothing less. And I know that if non-co-operators keep self-restraint, do not become violent, do not abuse their opponents, every liberal will become a non-co-operator. Indeed even Englishmen will veer round to the non-co-operators and the Government will as it then must, capitulate. That is the expected and intended working of the method of non-co-operation. It reduces friction to a minimum. And if to-day it seems to have produced a contrary effect, it is because non-co-operators have only now begun to see that it is not enough to have been fairly non-violent in deed. It is equally necessary to be non-violent in word and thought. It is unlawful for a non-co-operator even to wish ill to his enemies. What our opponents dread most is undisciplined violence breaking out under cover of non-violence. They do not believe in our sincerity, i.e., of the vast majority of us. They see in it nothing but chaos and perdition. This repression therefore has come as a blessing in disguise. It is showing them and us that we have acquired influence over the populace to keep it under check even under provoking circumstances. Our restraint has not yet been tried long enough to be considered permanent. We are still in a state of uncertainty. The people in Sialkot did stray away from the line, be it ever so slightly. We have had so many such little jerks that we do not possess the sense of security required to inspire an outsider's faith in the movement. I would therefore welcome every opportunity of meeting the co-operators on neutral ground or for showing the *bona fides* of non-co-operators. The Government has shown itself in true colours by declaring its intention to suppress non-co-operation as such. It was on safe ground so long as it sought to put down violence or incitement to or approval of it. I have therefore no doubt that the co-operators will rise to a man against the Government madness—this vain attempt to stifle expression of opinion and agitation for redress of grievances. But I warn our friends against entertaining the idea of a conference with the Government till they find that it is truly penitent and means to appreciate the popular side. Let there be no conference on the boycott of welcome or the right of holding public meetings or forming associations of volunteers or others so long as they have no violent purpose. Boycott of the welcome will and must continue so long as the people's wishes are flouted, and public meetings and associations are elementary rights on which there can be no parleying. We must fight for them.

Let it be understood that non-co-operators are not offering civil disobedience that they had intended to. Their abstenence on calling and attending public meetings and forming peaceful volunteer associations was merely on the defensive. They ought not to be dignified by the name of civil disobedience. Non-co-operators are taken, as they certainly intend to take, the offensive as soon as they are fairly certain of non-violent atmosphere. The Government has obliged them by anticipating them and providing them with a test of their own capacity.

The Right of Picketing.

20th December.

The Government must have thought that Bombay having stopped picketing of liquor shops, all other places would necessarily follow suit. But Poona has shown that it is a right that cannot be abandoned without good cause. As soon as orders were issued to prohibit picketing, "we decided to break the orders says Mr. Kelker, and this morning notice has been sent to the District Magistrate that we shall even to-day proceed to break the order at a place and time specified. Myself, my son and Messrs. Bhopatkar, Gokhale, Paranjpe and about 16 others will form the first batch. Succession will, I am sure, be provided for by those who are left behind. Let us see how far Poona gives an account of itself in this matter." The party went, they were arrested, their names taken, and they were let off. Fresh parties have since been regularly going with the same result. Of course Maharashtra will never lag behind in suffering. It possesses the hardiest body of workers in India. It is remarkable how in every province the front rank leaders have run the boldest risks. But whilst Mr. Kelkar and his party had not the good fortune to be imprisoned, the Ajmer people fared better. On prohibition notices being issued, the workers regarding picketing as a "religious right" took up the challenge. "Swaraj Sena volunteers were posted" says Pandit Chand Karan Sarda, "on all liquor shops The Government also posted its police force and mounted Sawars on each shop with orders to arrest the pickets. As soon as one batch was arrested, the reserve volunteers took their place. The police arrested only 17 volunteers who were summarily tried and sentenced to 4 month and 3 weeks rigorous imprisonment." They offered no defence. No more arrests seem to have been made at Ajmer. Where picketing can be practised without violence and ill-will against the liquor dealer or the drinker, it is a moral duty. That it has advanced the cause of temperance as nothing else has, no one can deny. Only the other day at Karamsad the Christian and Hindu Dhedhs gratefully informed me that as a result of picketing they had banished drink from their midst. Bombay has forfeited the right for the time being at any rate because of its wanton and malicious destruction of Parsi liquor shops and its disgraceful behaviour towards Parsis and Christians on the fateful 17th November and the two following days. I hope however that wherever picketing is practised, it will be entrusted to men or women of unimpeachable character and carried on in the friendliest spirit. We do not want to make people virtuous by force.

Libel on Maharashtra Party.

Apropos of Mr. Kelkar's letter, I must not omit to mention that the criticism passed a gainst the leaders who went to Akola was most undeserved. Here is what Mr. Kelkar says in the letter from which I have quoted:—

"Before concluding I wish earnestly to repudiate the most unkind charge levelled against me and the Akola Conference. Personally I was a mere witness and nothing more than a Regulator of Debate None of the propositions passed or rejected had my full concurrence so far as their wording went. I was negotiating at Akola for a compromise amendment, but whatever one may say about the Conference having been decided upon in July or August last was held as mere matter of course, and it is cruel to say we joined the Conference because we thought it a good opportunity for airing our views as the ranks of Leaders were being depleted owing to repression, or what is worse still, for saving our skin!"

I heartily endorse every word of what Mr. Kelkar says. It should be remembered that the letter was written when he was just expecting to be imprisoned.

Selling Khadi.

The lead given by Shrimatis Vasantidevi Das and Urmiladevi in selling Khadi from house to house and hawking it in streets has been quickly taken up in the other parts of the country. Shrimati Sarala Devi writes, "I have to go immediately to the city to arrange to send 40 ladies in 20 groups under two volunteers each to sell Khadi in 20 lanes." In Madras too they are organising similarly I cannot conceive any better occupation for ladies especially besides hand spinning than popularising Khadi by hawking it themselves. It is fine training in throwing off false pride or false modesty. And it is a most harmless challenge to the police to arrest them if they dare. But if the practice is to become common, it must be regulated by grown up ladies of position and without any bluster. Needless to say, there should be no undue pressure put upon the public to buy. We must not sicken them. Our business is merely to take this most useful national ware their doors and give them the choice of buying or rejecting it.

A Worthy Wife.

"Gladly inform husband arrested this morning. He asked me to wire you that he went filled with joy. Hope I shall continue his work to my utmost capacity. Ahgadh is peaceful yet fully energetic. Khurshed Khwaja.—I tender my congratulations to Khurshed Begum on her having sent such a noble message just as her husband was going to gaol. Khwaja Saheb is a barrister brought up in the lap of luxury. I have known him as a dandy conscious of his handsome features which he tried to set off with the finest European clothes he could buy in the market, and I know him now as practically a Fakir. He is one of the bravest and the truest of Musalmans. He is as good a lover of India as he is of Islam. When Maulana Mahomed Ali could not possibly reside permanently at the National Muslim University, he fell back upon Khwaja Saheb who left a growing practice in Patna to serve the University. I know that Khwaja Sahib implicitly believes in non-violence but he also believes in deathless courage and knows the art of dying. Before the Rowlatt Act was born and when with some Musalman friends I was thinking of embarking upon Satyagraha for the purpose of compelling the release of the Ali Brothers, I asked Khwaja Saheb how many Musalmans would join and be prepared to die without killing. He said at once, "Shwaib is certainly one. He is our *Bayard sans peur et sans reproche*. And probably I am half of Shwaib. I am sorry I cannot give you any more names." This talk took place in 1917 or 1916 but I have not forgotten the earnestness and the truthfulness and the humility that were written in those noble features as he was speaking the few sentences. Times have changed. Khwaja, I have no doubt, is a whole man and many more Musalmans have proved their bravery as was expected by Khwaja Saheb. No wonder his proud wife does not hesitate to say, "Hope I shall continue his work to my utmost capacity." Let not the reader laugh incredulously. I know the Aligadh boys. They will twine themselves round Khurshed Begum as perhaps they did not in the case of Khwaja. When a pure woman adds bravery and motherliness to her purity, she becomes at once a magnet in a way no man can. Dr. Mahomed Alam will look after the brains of the boys, but she will capture their hearts and turn them into gold. And what is more, as the students have to become masters of the art of spinning, Khurshed Begum, I doubt not, will outdistance both her husband and Dr. Mahomed Alam in teaching that art. Begam Mahomed Ali has collected monies where her husband might have failed. I have already given my opinion that she is a better speaker than the Maulana. Let me take the reader into the secret that it was Shrimati Vasantidevi and Urmiladevi who set Bengal on fire. I have before me a letter showing that the visit of the three ladies and their arrest struck the imagination of Bengal as the big sacrifice of Deshabandhu Das had not. It could not be otherwise. For woman is sacrifice personified. When she does a thing in the right spirit, she moves mountains. We have misused our women. We have possibly neglected them. But the spinning wheel, thank God, is transforming them. And when all the leaders and others who are in the good books of the Government have been honoured with imprisonment, I have not the faintest doubt that the women of India will finish the work left by men and they will do it far more gracefully than men.

Babu Bhagavandas

When Professor Kripalani and his pupils were arrested, I said to friends, 'How nice if Babu Bhagavandas is arrested. After all the Professor does not belong to Benares. But Babu Bhagavandas won't be.' I did not then know that babu Bhagavandas was the author of the very cautious leaflet which Prof. Kripalani was hawking. The next day his son sent the joyful message that Babuji was arrested and quite happy over the arrest. Babu Bhagavandas is a non-co-operator who has been always non-violent in thought word and deed. He is a Sanskrit scholar. He is a deeply religious man. He is a Zamindar. If Mrs Besant was the creator of the Central Hindu College, Babu Bhagavandas was its maker. His arrest therefore constitutes a sacrifice entirely pleasing to God. And the holy city could not possibly offer any better sacrifice. Babu Bhagavandas, as the readers of newspapers are aware, was trying to get the Congress to formulate a scheme for Swaraj. He has been labouring hard for it. He has sent me a long list of suggestive questions which I have not been able to handle owing to the recent developments. His one anxiety was to avoid violence. If his arrest does not betray an anxiety on the part of the Government to invite violence, I do not know what can. Fortunately God often overrules man's plans and every event indicates more and more certainly that he is overruling the plans of this Government. The people are calm in spite of it.

Remarkable Proof.

A remarkable proof of the fact is furnished by the following from Amritsar by Lala Girdharilal;

"Yesterday 14th instant 21 Punjab National Volunteers passed in procession starting from Chawk Farid through Hall Bazar preaching use of Khadi. Mr. Beaty, D. S. P. and M. Fakir Hussain, Sub-Inspector asked volunteers to disperse. Volunteers offered themselves for arrest but refused to disperse. At this Mr. Beaty and M. Fakir Hussain began to beat volunteers mercilessly with cane and hunter. Mr. Beaty slashed his hunter indiscriminately and hurt many amongst public also. His hunter broke; then he began to beat with his hands. Fakir Hussain pulled the beard of one Mahomedan volunteer and beat him cruelly. Faces and bodies of volunteers bear marks of severe blows. Sub-Inspector used filthy abuse against Khilafat Volunteers and public bore this cowardly attack silently and calmly. Volunteers only said that if police consisted of brave men, they must either arrest or shoot them (volunteers). Police officers then left. These courageous and bleeding volunteers again started Swadeshi propaganda a little further up and passed through Katra, Jaimalsinh, Karmondevdi, Bazar, Jalianwala and finished near Queen's Statue, where they exhorted people to follow the Congress lead and join as National volunteers in large numbers. In spite of this grave provocation all is calm and quiet."

He thus amplifies the details in a letter from which I take the following:—

"The sight was most provoking. What I admire most is that the volunteers undauntedly began their procession again with smiling faces although their bodies were smarting with the pain of the blows and cuts of the hunter. Many feel the pain to-day and are not likely to be free from it for some days.

"I rang up D. C. on the phone and asked him under whose orders and under what law were the volunteers beaten so shamefully. He pleaded ignorance of this severe beating. D. C. said that he had given orders that volunteers' processions were to be dispersed as Government had declared National Volunteers Corps also as unlawful. He further said that his orders were to use minimum force. When I informed him that not minimum but maximum force was used, he said he would enquire. I wanted to know why he did not enforce the law and arrest the volunteers. He replied that his orders were otherwise. They do not wish to arrest ordinary volunteers.'

"In Lahore on 13th a like treatment was meted out to the volunteers. There things were worse. Volunteers were not only beaten on the road but in the Kotwali also. They were made to stand with their faces towards the wall and they were beaten on their backs with the butt-end of the police batons. Later on the volunteers were set free in batches one or two miles away from the city at two in the night. Their coats were removed. In this severe winter of the Punjab nothing could be more inhuman. Some were let off near the Ravi rivet, others near the canal towards the Mall and so on. I have merely stated facts without comments. I learn that the Punjab Government has sent Circulars to all District Officers to disperse Volunteer processions by force but not to arrest them. It is done solely to humiliate as also with a view to provoke violence. The idea may be that people will be cowed down. In any case this whole policy is mischievous and dangerous. So far people have observed peace."

God will soon reward the patience of the Punjabis who are bearing their sufferings in the bravest manner. What is happening in the Punjab we may expect throughout India, if the supply continues and there is no room in the Government prisons for so many prisoners. In a war of give and take too we would have to sacrifice many lives. When we have only to give, I have no doubt that the toll will not be, cannot be, so hearty as when we take and give. This is a commercial view to take of a sacred act. But it is a true view and I see no harm in our realising that by refraining from retaliation we make ourselves responsible for the least possible human suffering.

A Spotless Sacrifice.

"Police has just arrested me under 124 A. Thanks to Almighty for this privilege for humble service to motherland. I go without rancour or any other feelings but that of duty done truthfully and firmly for India's liberation. I feel that I shall be serving the country not less usefully and joyfully inside the prison walls than I have endeavoured to do outside them." Thus wires Jairamdas. His letter received the same day informed me of the arrests of Mr. Vesumal Tejumal, Maulvi Fateth Mahomed and Maulvi Syed Abbas all three prominent workers. These cases have brought up the total arrests to 95 for Sindh. I consider Jairamdas's a spotless sacrifice. I know that he had never harboured ill-will even in thought, a claim that cannot be advanced for many. He has been ever punctiliously truthful and self-effacing. The Government must know that Jairamdas would never encourage or contemplate violence. He has been ever mindful to yield voluntary obedience to the laws of the state. He knows therefore the meaning of civil disobedience. But the only use the state can make of Jairamdas is to imprison him. It is such imprisonments that hasten the advent of Swaraj in the religious sense of the term.

Doings in Delhi.

The sacrifice that Delhi is offering is also in the interest of peace. I am publishing the following from Dr. Ansari to show what extraordinary precautions Delhi is taking to keep up a peaceful atmosphere:

"On the 14th no volunteers were sent. On the morning of the 15th 43 submitted themselves for arrest early in the morning at the Kashmere Gate Police Station, after waiting for two hours and a half at the place mentioned in their letter to the D. C. The police were evidently not informed as they were taken quite unawares when the volunteers presented themselves at the station. There was only one sentry at the gate, the other constables got very nervous, hurriedly dressed themselves putting their uniform all the wrong way, and ultimately shutting the gate of the police station in great excitement and alarm. But the leader of the volunteers Sardar Sundar Singh consoled them and put them at their ease. This brought the total number to 131.

On the 16th, 2 batches of volunteers comprising 40 and 46 respectively marched to Daryaganj Police Station and Sabzimandi but were not arrested in spite of their repeated requests. They therefore returned home.

"On the 16th there was an unusual display of force on the part of the authorities. The Kotwali in the Chandani Chok and the road for some distance on either side were picketed with armed police. There were also mounted police, a number of sergeants, the D. C., the S. P. and the D. S. P., one Magistrate and several Indian Police officers stationed at the Kotwali. All the banks were guarded by the police and a number of police pickets were placed at different places. A crowd had gathered in front of the Kotwali as crowds always do when they see such display of force, but our men in mufti kept them on the move and were perfectly peaceful. But without any apparent cause and without any provocation so far as we are able to ascertain, some sergeants became aggressive in dispersing the crowd and used their whips in beating the harmless people. The Indian police showed marked restraint when ordered to disperse the crowd but the sergeants' assaults on the people caused a number of serious injuries to them.

In spite of this violence the police showed a calm courage and did not retaliate. We fear, however, that if this kind of thing is continued, it would be difficult to restrain the people.

"On making investigations we ascertained that the cause of all this display of force was the false rumour (started we do not know how) that Hakim Ajmalkhan Saheb was going with a force of one thousand volunteers on the 16th.

"Owing to Rathayatra on the 17th and also in order to create a more calm and peaceful atmosphere in the public we decided to wait on the 17th and 18th and not send out any volunteers on these dates.

"We have changed our plans for the future, when we propose to employ the volunteers in their normal duties regarding the distribution of "Charkhas," the collection of yarn from the different quarters, the production and sale of *Khadi*.

"The fact that they have refused to arrest the volunteers is a clear proof of our moral victory, but we do not propose to rest on our oars. There is a vigorous movement set on foot in the city to enrol every adult male in the N. V. C. We hope soon that every shopkeeper and his assistants, every tonga-driver, every coolie and cartman, in fact every single inhabitant of Delhi will appear dressed in the Swadesi uniform of the N. V. C. even when following his daily vocation.

"In all humility we offer our thankful prayers to the Almighty God for having supported us in our efforts so far and we have sufficient faith in Him to believe that He will not forsake us."

The letter exhibits a religious spirit about the manner of conducting the campaign in the teeth of the hooliganism of the authorities. The infection of Lahore and Amritsar is evidently spreading. The unprovoked assaults by custodians of order reported from Amritsar, Lahore and now Delhi in the North and their equally wanton behaviour in Calcutta in the East are putting a strain upon peaceful nature beyond endurance. Can anything but a fine religious spirit account for the calmness that is being sustained among the people of India?

Remarkable Pledge.

To show the thorough nature of the work of ensuring peace that is being done in Delhi, I extract the following remarkable pledge from Mr. Asaf Ali's letter which he wrote when he offered himself and fifty-two others for arrest:

"With full consciousness of the omnipresence and omniscience of God I declare that it shall be my solemn duty (1) to attain Swaraj by peaceful means, (2) to preserve and foster unity between the members and followers of the various communities and religions of India, (3) to regard no class or community as contemptible or untouchable, (4) to sacrifice life and property for the honour and interests of my country, (5) to wear clothes made of cloth handspun and handwoven in the country, (6) to obey without demur the orders of the officers, (7) so long as I am not discharged from the Corps, to observe myself and persuade others to observe non-violence (or as long as the Congress continues to follow this policy) and finally I will cheerfully bear privations and troubles which may confront me during my connection with the National Volunteer Corps and neither I nor any of my dependents and relations expect any compensation."

The Toll from Dravida Land.

Madras and Andhra are slowly but surely creeping up and I should not be surprised if the Dravidians come up to the level of Bengal which has now 1,500 imprisonments to its credit. Erode alone has done bravely in the matter of temperance. Mr. Ramswamy Naikar has therefore been rewarded with one month's simple imprisonment. During the past fortnight thirty-seven convictions have taken place already in this little place. And now Mrs. Naikar and Mr. Naikar's sister are to take up picketing. The Criminal Law Amendment Act has just been put in force there. Lord Willingdon has stated his policy. Like Sir Harcourt Butler he too wants to maintain the respect for law and order. We may any day therefore expect a perfect hurricane of arrests where at present only a breeze seems to be blowing. They are conducting Mr. Rajagopalachari's and Mr. Subramania Shastri's case under summons. The trial is practically finished. Rajagopalachari has asked for the highest penalty. I hope that the Magistrate will oblige him and transfer from friends to gaolers the care of his ailing body which is causing anxiety to his fellow-workers. Like Pandit Motilalji he has been wearing away his body ever since the commencement of non-co-operation. Dr. Ansari is now the sole surviving secretary of the Congress and I have no doubt that he will not be long getting his reward for meritorious service. The Government is preparing the country for the final declaration that the Congress and the Khilafat Committee are unlawful organisations, in which case every one connected with them must render himself liable to arrest. Nor will such a declaration be a strange procedure. The Congress, if it is allowed to continue its peaceful career, must supplant the present Government, a contingency the latter cannot contemplate with equanimity. The Congress, if it is worth existence, cannot depart by a hair's breadth from its course and if it survives the present test, it will do so not by the sufferance of the Government but by the weight of its own unrivalled influence upon the masses. Viewed in that light, the survival of the Congress after the Government's challenge is Swaraj.

Attendance a Crime

A telegram from the Lahore Publicity Board says that the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara District has warned the delegates elected to the Congress that 'if they attend the Congress, they are liable to be expelled from the District under Section 36 Frontier Crime Regulations.' I hope that the Congress delegates in Hazara will take up the challenge and now regard it a point of honour to attend the Congress in their full strength. The Hazara Commissioner's action is in keeping with the raiding of the Congress and Khilafat offices in Bengal, the United Provinces and Assam. The unity of method betrays unity of design and therefore prearranged plan to kill the movement by killing the Congress and the Khilafat Committees.

Response from Bihar.

Thus runs a wire from Patna:—

'Shafi, Janakadhari Prasad, Vindhyeshvariprasad of Muzaffarpur, Lubair, Shri Krishna, Tajeshwari Prasad, Dharmanarayan of Monghir, Krishna Prasad, Rajrangdutt, Ramshankar, Qazi Husain of aya, Madhavsinh, Bharat Mishra of Chapra all leading men besides 150 volunteers arrested.'

Another Telegram Reads.

'Eighteen batches volunteers paraded town ... day law courts. Appeal 10 to 4 Monday ... bhayats. Owing litigants send cases Pan... Now ... prominent Vakil being requested for... ample, other Vakils abused, slapped two volunteers Habib and Abdul Majid who remained 'perfectly non-violent and continued work more firmly. People realising the truth of non-violence. Use of *Khadi* getting general. Preparing for further civil disobedience.'

Bihar, the land of Janakat and Sita, the land of perhaps the most afflicted and docile people in all India, is a land of sorrows. Bihar is a province which has kept most non-violent. It has shown splendid results in most items of non-co-operation. Where as eighteen months ago the *Charkha* and the use of *Khadi* were unknown to Bihar, its villages to-day contain thusands of them, and thousands of men and women now habitually wear *Khadi*. It contains both among its Hindus and Musalmans probably the most selfless workers throughout India who work silently and without bragging. No one has uttered a whisper about the sincerity of its leaders. And yet even Bihar has come in for this ruthless interference with peaceful activity.

But it is all for the good of the country. The Bihari will feel all the stronger for the imprisonments, the kicks and the slaps if they are 'borne ungrudgingly, valiantly and without ill-will. Let the people be tried as to their faith in non-violence, in *Khadi*, in temperance, in avoidance of litigation, in self-restraint and self-purification. That would be also our fitness for Swaraj.

The 'Independent' suppressed

It will be remembered that immediately after Mr. George Joseph's arrest when a new declaration was made by Mr. Mahadev Desai as publisher and printer, a security of Rs. 2,000 was demanded Under Panditji's advice the security demanded was lodged and the paper reappeared after a day's suspension. The security was deposited on the 7th instant. It was forfeited on the 20th. There was no change of tone or policy for there was nothing to change. The *Independent* was edited by a Barrister who wrote always under restraint and with dignity. On Mr. Joseph's incarceration it was taken up by Mr. Mahadev Desai with whose style the readers of *Young India* are not unfamiliar. The security was forfeited because of its articles, 'Let us also see it through' and Mrs. Nehru's message. The first contains a list of volunteers and the second is a balance review of the position. But the local Government contend that the articles 'contain words which have a tendency to interfere with the administration of the law and with the maintenance of law and order.' The law we know, the notification of disbandment; the order too we know, the prohibition of the holding of public meetings. And the *Independent* has certainly in common with the whole of the nationalist Press encouraged interference with such law and such order.

But the Government will soon find out its mistake. The *Independent* may die but the spirit that it has evoked among the people cannot die. The *Independent* may not be printed but it can be written. If the Editor is a trustee for his employers, he has also his own individuality to keep. Mahadev Desai the Editor lives, although the Printer in him may sleep for a while. And I am hoping that he will now write his paper instead of printing it. The readers will benefit by the enforced condensation of news and editorial notes. For multiplying copies I suggest the use of roneo, cyclostyle or chromograph. And if the law or its arbitrary interpretation permits the Government to confiscate even a cyclostyle or a roneo, Mr. Desai's pen can still serve the country until he himself is confiscated and lodged in the Central Jail of Allahabad. Nationalist press proprietors beware. They may not abandon their mission till the bottom penny has been spent up in the cause.

A 'Hopeful Sign.'

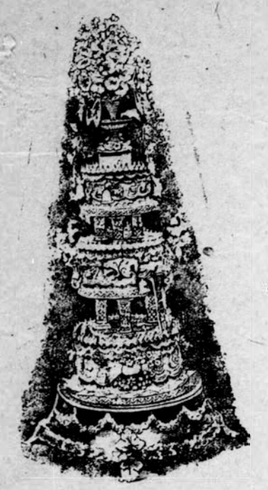
There is no doubt that all this repression has stirred the lawyers and the students throughout India. Many lawyers in Calcutta would have nothing to do with the reception to the Viceroy. Many Howrah lawyers have suspended practice. The Bar Association of the Punjab has lodged an energetic protest against the trial of Lala Lajpatrai and others in gaol and against the prohibition of attendance at the trial save to a few members of Lalaji's family. Many more pleaders in Bihar and Assam have announced suspension of practice. From Delhi Dr. Ansari writes:

"The most hopeful sign of all is the fact that our work has produced good effect on the lawyers and well-to-do people. They have formed an association for the assistance of the relatives of those who have gone to gaol. Many of them have subscribed liberally from their income. So far they have arranged for a monthly sum of over Rs. 2,000 for this purpose. They have done this without any request or desire on our part purely from a humanitarian point of view."

Students' Protest.

As with the lawyers so with the students. Many Bengal colleges are practically empty. Some students have struck for a period, others indefinitely. The Dayalsinh College students resolved to use *Khadi* dress only from the 16th instant and to boycott the welcome to the Prince. They have also voted congratulations to the leaders who are undergoing imprisonment. It is a step in the right direction that the students of the Dayalsinh College have taken. Even if the student class have not been touched by the moving appeal of Shrimati Vasantidevi to leave their colleges, they are expected to take note of and give their due

(Continued on next page.)



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Telephone No. 2753. *Ardeshir Rustomji, Confectioner,* Victoria Bakery, Parsi Bazar Street Fort, BOMBAY. Telegrams "Confection"

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

(Continued from previous page.)

share in the mighty movement that is daily gathering force Let them ponder over items like this taken at random from the Calcutta Press:

"Two boys Ramji Prasad of 9 and Haribans Missir of 10 years Chataria National School were caned mercilessly in the presence of the District Magistrate under his order by his orderly for reciting the *fatwah* regarding Government service but the brave lads asked the Magistrate to do what he could to the point of bending their backs to break the bones and said that even then they would not give up reciting the *fatwa*."

Language of the Heart.

This fire of suffering has brought forth some fine thoughts clothed in beautiful language. I must confess that I have seen nothing like it before in all the ponderous speeches and addresses which have tickled our ears or delighted our intellect. Whether one looks at Lalaji's manifesto, Pandit Motilalji's message, or Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's, one cannot fail to be struck with their beauty. But no one has been more touching, more fervent, more prolific than the President-elect. He has poured forth short crisp message that have come straight from the heart. I wish some enterprising publisher will collect all these messages and publish them in book form. But I cannot resist the temptation of culling two passages from his messages to the students given after hearing of two years' rigorous imprisonment awarded to Professor Jitendralal Banerji. The first is a striking quotation from Jiten Babu's own vigorous statement before the court. Here it is.

"If it is a sin to have demanded liberty for my countrymen with full and passionate intensity of soul, then I have sinned grievously, sinned beyond pardon or penitence and I rejoice that I have so sinned. If it is an offence to have asked my people to shake off the fetters of foreign servitude that degrades and dwarfs our humanity, then I am one of the most offending souls alive, and I rejoice that God gave me the courage and hardihood to commit such an offence. And as the All-merciful gave me courage and strength in the past to speak out the truth that is within me, so I hope that He will give me endurance in the future to go through the agony of man's unrighteous persecution."

And here are the closing paragraphs of Deshabandhu's appeal:—

"What is Jitendralal Banerjee? I ask the students of Calcuta to realise the truth of his life Words cannot convey it. The work that he did, the life which he lived, the qualities of his head and heart, all culminating in the grand sacrifice which he had the courage to make? these are more eloquent than any words that I can employ.

"I ask again what is Jitendralal Banerjee? I wish with all the craving of my heart the students of Calcutta knew how to answer this question He had given his life for the well-being of his dear devoted students. Are there none ow to tell us the meaning of his sacrifice not by speaking angry words. nor by shedding idle tears but by taking up the cause he loved so well and by strengthening that cause by their own sacrifice?

"Merely existing is not living. I wish I could say students of Calcutta were living as men should live, as Jitendralal Banerjee lived, Now that his body is imprisoned, is there no one amongst the students of Calcutta who has the heart to hear the call of his soul?"

Let no one underrate the importance of these appeals as mere emotion. Let no one belittle or scoff henceforth at Bengal's emotion. Bengal has moved out to the call of the country in a manner not expected even by me with all my staunch faith in Bengal. All the response that is being made is not confined to Calcutta merely or to Chittagong but to every place in Bengal where repression has gone It is not froth. One does not undergo suffering by empty appeals or empty emotionalism. Bengal has proved the solidity of her emotion.

An Insistent Message.

Max Muller has somewhere written that truth must be repeated till it has gone home even as we are all enjoined to repeat not vainly but deliberately the name of God till we realise Him. The Shikh Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee which seems to possess a most efficient publicity bureau has sent the second message of Sardar Khadak Sinh from his imprisonment. It is almost a verbal repetition of the first. The Sardar Saheb tells the Khalsa that every Shikh should wear *Khadi* take simple food. Non-violence is the key to success.' He further expects that all members of the Akali Jathas in particular and the Shikh public in general shall at once give up the use tea. What the Sardar Saheb says is but too true. High thinking is not possible without simple living. If we are to identify ourselves with the masses, we have to live as simply as is consistent with health. There can be no other cloth for us but *Khadi*. A simple life conduces to non-violence. I have not been able to understand the Sardra's insistence on the abstinence from tea. Whether tea has grown on the Shikhs more than any other drink I do not know. I should have expected an exhortation to give up intoxicants of all kinds. But perhaps some Sikh friends will explain the stress laid on the disuse of tea.

Charkha in the Madras Council.

The spinning wheel was the subject of a debate in the Madras Council when one of the members introduced a resolution recommending that the Government should introduce improved patterns of spinning wheels and stimulate hand spinning and hand weaving. The resolution was thrown out after a full discussion, 23 members voting in its favour. The arguments that were advanced against the resolution were that "*Khadi* was nothing better than gunny and that no man of commonsense would prefer it to cheap mill-made cloth," that "in this age of machinery it would be criminal to go back to hand spinning,' that "handspun yarn was weak," and lastly that "the spinning wheel had been found to be economically unsound and that therefore public money ought not to be spent on it." All these arguments were sufficinetly met by the advocates of the wheel in the Council. But the point of interest was that the doctrine of economical unsoundness of the wheel enunciated by the Minister in charge of the Department in question was opposed by the economical expert of the Madras Government Dr. Slater, who appealed to the Minister "to keep an open mind' in the matter. Dr. Slater appreciates the fact that the agriculturists of India who are growing poorer need some such supplementary occupation as spinning. But his expert opinion was disregarded by the prejudiced majority of the Council who would not even study facts who do not know that the Madras Presidency to the present day manufactures very fine handspun *Khadi*. They have not taken the trouble to learn that even a scientist like Dr. Roy who passed all his life in making minute researches and promoting big companies, has become a convert to the *Charka*. Is it any wonder that ladies and gentlemen of station who know the message of the spinning wheel find it necessary to hawk *Khadi* in order to popularise its use?

CALCUTTA HARTAL

ARREST OF SWAMI BISWANAND,

The Calcutta correspondent of "Swarajya" wired under date Dec. 26:—

Hartal had its attendant arrests. News was received that a crowd had collected at Burrabazar, and Swami Biswanand, the idol of the Jherria Coal Miners, Sardar Lakhman Singh revered by all Sikhs in Calcutta and Satkaripate Roy, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee went out in a car to disperse the gathering crowds. The whole car was arrested by the police and taken to the lock up. What the offence was can only be surmised. It is suspected the Khilafat and Congress placard on the car was the cause. Sjt. Roy has been the very soul of the Congress Committee, and a new Secretary has been appointed already.

THE RESPONSE OF TRAMWAYMEN.

I have reported that a few trams ran yesterday, and that the gas company men were working. To-day I made enquiries of the tramway men and others and I am told that the Company threatened them with dismissal and forfeiture of dues if they struck. In spite of it, most observed the hartal. Very few of the regular service stayed and worked. Many had a free drive as there were no conductors to issue tickets. A number of cars were brought out at the point of the baton by Sergeants, but they could not compel them to proceed very far. Very soon they returned to the depot.

Maharajah of Cassimbazar in order to induce patronage went in a tram car to and from a long distance. Some cars stopped for want of passengers to use them.

"WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT" OF GAS MEN.

The Gas men were locked in by the authorities on the previous day, and gates were guarded by the military. It is thus that they happened to stay. Otherwise, the hartal was certain. But most of Calcutta was in utter darkness last night, as in spite of the supply of gas no lighters turned up.

Apropos the Reception to the Prince yesterday, it is boomed in Anglo-Indian papers that large throngs of Indians were present to accord him reception in spite of the hartal and boycott. It is publicly reported to-day that Indians in the Howrah station were mostly passengers by various trains, who happened to be there as their trains were held up. Near the ghats were some bathers in the Ganges, who shouted *Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai*. It is reported by the correspondents of the *Servant* that some coolies were paid to be present. I personally do not attach much credence to this, but even so very few were present, not even a few hundreds. It appears however, several policemen and sepoys came in mufti, like private individuals. But there certainly were a dozen Chinamen, who had however closed all their numerous shops here. A few members of hill tribes of the Himalayas and half a dozen Afghans of the money lender class.

But this is true, that many Indians went to the races which the Prince attended, though they did not shout anything but Gandhi Maharaj Ki Jai, though Europeans and others continually cheered the Prince at every turn.

DEARTH OF CONVEYANCES.

"From my personal observations of the various parts of the city and from the various reports from most unimpeachable source, it was amply evident that the hartal in Calcutta was as complete as it could be. The only exceptions to general hartal were the running of a few tram cars and a few taxis and the working of the Gas Company. The water workers would have gone on strike if they had not been advised by the Congress authorities not to observe hartal. Private cars owned, occupied and driven by Europeans were much in evidence on Chowringhee the whole day. But no Indians were out except with very few possible exceptions. There are about a thousand taxis in Calcutta of whom only an inconsiderable few appeared on the scene and carried people. Only a very few tram cars were out. Rickshaws had all disappeared. Hackney carriages did not turn up. Phalkies and office gharries were in the darkness of their sheds. Barring the exceptions mentioned above, no manner of conveyance was visible anywhere in the city.

Shops were all closed all over the city. Markets and shops patronised almost exclusively by Europeans were absolutely closed. Big Indian firms in Dalhousie Square joined the hartal. No provisions were available and Xmas eve was a day with all semblance of mourning.

STREETS, HOTELS AND HOUSES DESERTED.

Except the approaches to the route of the Prince of Wales, all streets in the city were deserted both by men and carriages. Even pansupari and cigarette shops and wayside restaurants of the poor were closed the whole day. Lamplighters did not come out and Civil Guards did the work in certain parts of the city. Municipal sweepers and scavengers all kept indoors and the roads were unswept and unwatered.

Many Houses had to do without domestic servants. Hotels and restaurants and buffets of theatres had no cooks. Bearers and boys of the Continental Hotel, Bristol Hotel, Great Eastern Hotel, all biy place with innumerable guests of the season, and leading European restaurants had to manage without any servent. Even the refreshment room at Howrah Station had not a single bearer and the Manager had to take their place.

CITY OF THE DEAD.

Nor were there coolies at the Railway Stations or in streets of the city. The very beggars observed hartal. In fact the interior looked like city of the dead.

People also generally kept indoors and the day pased quietly. Already the success of the hartal has evoked so much opposition that retaliatory measures are being discussed.

NO VOLUTEETS ON DUTY.

One special feature feature of the was that no volnteers were out on duty.

All places of amusement in the City including theatres owned by Indians were closed with the exception of Madans Theatres. Nor did snake charmers jugglers and other varities of the performers and entertainers turn out. It was a day of absolute feace and suspension of daily activity so, far as Indians were concerned.

POLICEMEN IN CONFERENCE.

RACIAL INEQUALITY DEPRECATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

The British Indian Police Conference met to-day at Howrah, Rai Saheb Purna Chandra Biswas, Deputy Superintendent of Jalpaiguri, presiding. About sixty delegates from outside and more than 1,000 officers from Bengal attended. Mr. Chandi Charan Mukherjee, Deputy Superintendent of Howrah, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said that that was a constitutional movement stripped of social or political agitation and aimed at solely furthering the cause of provincial and subordinate services of the Police Department. In conclusion, he said, they were the worst sufferers. They got no sympathy from the public and at the hands of Government they were denied the consideration they deserved.

The President, in the course of a lengthy address described the status and powers of the police as also their service in relation to the state, public, and departmental superiors. He spoke at some length deprecating the existence of racial inequality in the service. Referring to the Indianisation of the Imperial Service, he said, a retrograde policy was being followed in the matter of promotion of departmental officers to the Imperial rank. They were not afraid of competition with outsiders. He advocated raising of pay, provision for compensation, Indianisation of higher grades and removal of racial inequality. In conclusion he said, there is no denying the fact that Indians belonging to the Police Department are being starved, degraded, and gradually driven back. "We have lost faith in all and we now resolve to stand on our own legs, to look after our common cause in a constitutional way and with due obedience and loyalty to the Government." The Conference meets again to-morrow.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS IN MADRAS.

PICKETTING TO BEGIN SHORTLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 28.

The meetings were held within the last three days to organise a National Volunteer Corps and it is reported that enrolment is proceeding. The whole city is stated to have been divided into 13 divisions. Regular work of picketting will, it is stated, begin from 1st January.

PRINCE AT THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL,

OPENING CEREMONY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

The Prince of Wales in the presence of a huge enthusiastic crowd opened the Victoria Memorial Hall at 11 a.m. The ceremony was one of full state. His Royal Highness arrived under a full and imposing escort. He was received by Lord Ronaldshay who introduced the trustees present. In inviting the Prince to open the Hall, on behalf of the Viceroy, who is the president of the Board of Trustees, the Governor mentioned that sixteen years had elapsed since the King-Emperor laid the foundation stone. In response to the appeal by Lord Curzon who inaugurated the scheme contributions were received from all parts of India, the Ruling Princes responding with noble generosity. After referring to the contents of the Hall and paying due tribute to those to whom the work of building had been entrusted, Lord Ronaldshay said the King-Emperor on this very ground sixteen years ago told the people that he had inherited the love of Queen Victoria for Indian people and as trustees of the great national undertaking, they assured His Royal Highness that he had also inherited the love of the Indian people for His Royal House.

A jewelled key was presented to the Prince with which he unlocked the door when a salute of 101 guns was fired and Guards of Honour presented arms and the band played the anthem. The whole ceremony was most brilliant and perfectly conducted. The Prince left after inspecting the building and was tremendously cheered on the homeward route.

PURELY SWADESHI.

PURELY SWADESHI. PURELY SWADESHI.

INTRODUCTION.

WE beg to introduce ourselves to the pudlic that we hold a very large stock of well-known travelling Woollen Rugs and Blankets in all kinds and qualities manufactured by the Bangalore Woollen Mills. Prices as follows:—

EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY RUGS.
FRINGED ends neat designs, size 90x60 inches, Rs. 9-8-0 each.
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THE UNIVERSAL LIGHT WEIGHT RUGS.
WELL known all over India for this quality and price in neat Screen, Blue, Brown and Dark Red Colours. Scotch plaid, fringed ends, Size 84x54 inches. Price Rs. 5-12 each.
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THE "MONORCH" BLANKETS.
ALL wool Mixture Colours the real article for Servants. Wonderful Value for the price, Size 84x60 inches, Price Rs. 4-12 each.
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NOTE:—The goods being so Well-known and there being heavy demands, please order your requirements early to save disappointments.

FOR WHOLESALE DEALERS.

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POLITICAL PRISONERS IN LAHORE JAIL.

REFUSE FOOD.

A correspondent writes to the "Tribune."

Political Prisoners numbering about 80 in the Lahore Central Jail went without food on the morning of the 24th December when the food offered to them was very bad. The "Atta" of which the "Rotties" were made was freely adulterated with bran and though it presented the appearance of being well toasted it was "Kachha" inside. It can safely be said that nearly 20 or 25 per cent. of the "atta" was either bran or mud. More than half of the vegetable too consisted of leaves of turnips. Under these circumstances, all the political prisoners in the Ward numbering about 80, refused to take any food and sent it back at about 12 o'clock. R. S. Lala Sita Ram, a Jail Visitor, was shown the food, which he had no hesitation in pronouncing to be very bad. Other complaints were also put before him, and he noted down all of them. At 1-30 p.m. the Superintendent went into the Ward with the Jailor and called all the men who had been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and asked them why they were not at their work. They replied that no specific work had been allotted to them and further, that they had had no food. On this the Superintendent in rather an angry tone, told them that he had seen the "Rotties" and they could not be given anything better in jail. They informed him that until two or three days it was not so bad, but it was getting worse. He got more angry still and asked them all to be shut up in the workshop as a punishment, which has accordinp by been done. He has also ordered that all the other prisoners both under-trial and others, should be looked up in their cells, presumably by way of punishment. These orders have all been obeyed. All the persons including L. Lajpat Rai, have gone without the morning meals and they have made up their minds that if the food is not better in the evening they will not eat in the evening either. It is to be noted that when the Superintendent left the prisoners locked up in the workshop, he was called back by one of them in order to inform him that they were always prepared to do the appointed task, and the would gladly do it if it was then given to them, but he did not seem to take notice of it and went away in an angry mood.

KANNAMBADI RESERVAIR PROJECT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 28.

A mixed committee of the officials and non-officials is sitting to consider engineering, economic and financial questions connected with the famous Kannambadi Reservoir project, its early complition and utilization, its storage for power-generation and irrigation. Over a crore and a half rupees have been expended so far. On this capital, proposition high level north bank canal costing two crores is contemplated. The Committee's recommendations are awaited with deep interest.

CALLOUS SISTERS.

CONFESSION OF SORDID MURDER.

From the village of Virrefranches-sur-Cher comes another story of astonishing and cold-blooded brutality, writes the Paris correspondent of "the Times."

An old man of 70 was recently found strangled to death and robbed of his savings which, in French fashion, he kept in the house.

It was at first supposed that the crime had been committed by two young men, one a youth of 21, who rented a room from the murdered man, in which he lifed with his mistress, a girl of 17, and the other a young hotel servant of Tours, who lived with the 19-year-old sister of the first girl. The young men had been drinking together at a cafe on the night of the crime, and had afterwards been seen to rush precipitately out of the old man's house. Moreover, in the luggage of the two girls certain articles belonging to the old man and a large sum of money were found.

With the two your the, the girls were arrested also as accomplices, but they have now confessed that the young men knew nothing of the crime and that they alone are guilty. While the men were at the cafe the girls went into the old man's room, put a handkerchief soaked in ether over his mouth, then stranbled him in cold blood and stole his savings. The gils, who are said to be unusually goodlooking, come of a strange, wild family, their father being a notorious poacher living alone in the woods, but their grandfather seems to have been a man of considerable position.

MR. SMILLIES' LATEST,

The other day I heard Mr. Robert Smillie tell the following story.

An old Scotsman had just buried his wife, his helpmate and companion for fifty years. After the funeral one of his nephews went home with the old man to the lonely house. They went in, took seats, one on each side of the fire, and said nothing for a long while.

By and by the old man looked across at his nephew, and said: "Weel, Jimmie, your auntie's awa'."

"Aye, uncle, she's gone."

"Aye, aye," continued the old man, "she was a graund woman, a guid haun' wi' her needle, a fine cook, an' a deligent hoosewife, but somehow" (with a sigh and a shake of the head)—"somehow—weel, I never really likit the woman!"—"Tit-Bit."

SUB-ASST. SURGEONS' CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 28.

The All-India Sub-assistant Surgeons' conference unanimously passed in the open session in the morning a resolution offering the Prince a loyal and respectful welcome expressing earnest desire that the visit may be pleasant and that the Prince may carry with him many happy memories of their beloved land.

A Delhi message on December 28th says, in modification of notification in the Finance Department No. 3495 F. dated the 20th December 1921, it notified for public information that with effect from Thursday the 29th December, 1921, the rate for 6 months' Treasury Bills will be Rs. 97-8-0 per cent. the rate for 9 months' bills remaining unchanged.

The Four Points of "RAISLEY."

1. "Raisley" simplifies home baking. It takes just a few turns of the hand to mix one part of "Raisley" with six or eight parts of ordinary flour to provide you with a fresh self-raising flour.
2. "Raisley" is sure in its operation. Follow the directions and "Raisley-made" Tea-Table Dainties can hardly fail to be perfect.
3. "Raisley" is quick in action. In a quarter of an hour you can make a plateful of beautiful scones.
4. "Raisley" is economical because :—
   (a) It makes flour go further. (b) It costs so little.
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Raisley
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WAGH'S PREMIER SCULPTURE STUDIO,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

THE CELEBRETIES OF INDIA.

Mr. Satyendra Nath Tagore, I. C. S. (Retired), brother of **Dr. Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore** writes that the bust of his brother made by **Mr. Wagh :—**

"Shows much more than average merit and is in fact a much better likeness than the last one done by a European Sculptor * * *."

Mr. Besant writes to say that the bust of **Loke. Tilak** made by **Mr. Wagh** "is a wonderful likeness".

Loke. Tilak's son, **Mr. Sridhar,** writes that "the General Body of the Poona Municipality has given a decided preference to your model-bust over the far inferior ones of other Sculptors".

Municipalities and public bodies desirous of ordering Marble and Bronze statues and busts of Loke. Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpatrai and Girish Chandra Ghosh may have same at a very reasonable price.

MALABAR RELIEF FUND BOMBAY.

(Through the Malabar Central Relief Committee, Calicut.)

Sir Jamshedjee Jeejibhoy, BARONET, M. L. A. President, Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay.

Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, K.T., M.L.A., a Vice-President and Chairman Working Committee, Malabar Relief Fund, Bom

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

To relieve the sufferings and acute distress of thousands of families rendered destitute and homeless as a result of the Moplah rebellion,

25,000 refugees men, women, and children

at present depend upon us for protection in our 19 camps. Their number is fast growing; so the number of camps

DAILY EXPENSES OVER Rs. 4,000.

Rupees ten lakhs is the least amount needed to cope with the work of gratuitous relief alone.

Relief given all alike to Hindus, Christians, Moplahs.

Suffering Malabar cries to you for immediate

HELP

Do your DUTY to your Starving Countrymen IN MALABAR.

Every pie you pay goes to appease the hunger and thirst of thousands of miserable people-poor and well-to-do-all alike to-day.

Take tickets for small collections of Rs. 25, 10, 5, 1 and As. 4 and sell them your to friends and Pay the amount of sales every Saturday.

Servants of Indian Society's Home.
Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.
15th December 1921.

G. K. DEVADHAR,
Vice-President,
Malabar Central Relief Committee, Calicut.
and
Hon. Joint Secretary
(for General Organization),
Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay.

MALABAR RELIEF OPERATIONS.

COMMITTEE'S EFFORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Dec. 28.

The Central Relief Committee, Calicut, on 25th and 26th December discussed the question and problems relating to Malabar Relief operations. The Committee felt it a huge responsibility to think of distributing large sums as loans and grants for starting the people on life and further the question of distribution of loans required the specialised knowledge of finance and banking which cannot be expected of a Committee like this. So it was unanimously resolved that the Committee's responsibilities cease with gratituous relief, including a fair measure of a dole of help. The next question decided by the Committee was that of giving doles of rice to middle classes. The Committee resolved that Rs. 5,000 to start with, be allotted for doling out rice for middle class refugees. The Committee came to the conclusion that it would take the end of February at the outside for all camps to close and that the amount approximately required for the present camps alone would come at least to two lakhs. The question of repatriation of refugees, who wish to leave camps early, was next taken up and it was resolved that the grant of one week's provision for the journey to reach home and other small expenses at the homes for a day or two should be compounded together and that the employment and repartriation Committee, with the assistance of the camp officers, should scrutinise every individual case and fix the amount.

Another resolution related to the use of any residue fund remaining with the committee after relief is over, the first charge on it to be the grant of small pensions to deserving widows and orphans. The Committee resolved to send a suittable number of men to outside provinces for propaganda work. On the representation of a Moplah gentleman that there are a number of Moplah refugees starving for food in the interior and a large number of Hindu and Christian refugees in the same predicament, it was resolved that with the help of Government authorities concerned a committee of enquiry should travel in different directions in the interior and that camps should be opened for the Hindus and suffering non-rebel Moplahs, subject to the safeguards imposed by the Government. The Committee also resolved that all wages earned by refugees should be credited to their account and paid to them as help at the time of leaving. On an enquiry by Mr. Devadhar whether there was any need of his reducing his appeal for Rs. 10 lakhs the Committee unanimously declared that the least required for gratituous relief alone was Rs. 10 lakhs and that Mr. Devadhar be requested to collect the same amount to feed the starving refugees in the district.

"THE INDEPENDENT."

The "Tribune" writes :—

We have already drawn attention to the forfeiture of the security of "The Independent" under the Press Act and the consequent closing down of the Press and the paper. It remains only to express our profound surprise at the unwisdom of the Local Government in taking this action against the journal at a time when it has been definitely decided to repeal the Press Act. The action is the more amazing because only a few days before the editor of the journal had been sent to prison for a pretty long period. There was nothing to prevent the authorities from repeating the proceeding and sending the new editor to prison, if he also had offended. The process, always beautiful in its simplicity in the absence of trial by jury, has now been further simplified by the decision of the non-cooperators not to offer any defence. In the circumstances, it is truly extraordinary that the U. P. Government should have preferred to take action under a measure which a Committee of the Legislature presided over by the Law Member and with the Home Member as one of its members has definitely condemned and which the Government itself is pledged to repeal. As for our contemporary himself, while we have freely differed from it in several important matters, we have no hesitation in saying that it was one of the most powerful organs of Indian opinion and that its disappearance, which we firmly believe is only temporary, makes a void in the ranks of Indian journalism which no regular reader of the paper can help deeply regretting.

MYSORE EXHIBITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 28.

The Mysore Educational Exhibition was opened this morning by Mr. Ragavendra Rao, the second member of the Council, before a big gathering of educationists and parents. A lecture on infant education by Doctor S. Paul, and children's competitions in music, drill and drawing were the special features generally appreciated.

Keep your Eye

from any trouble, Cataract, Glaoca, Iritis Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4, Postage Extra. Ask for free particulars to

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Stubborn Case of Boils & Pimples

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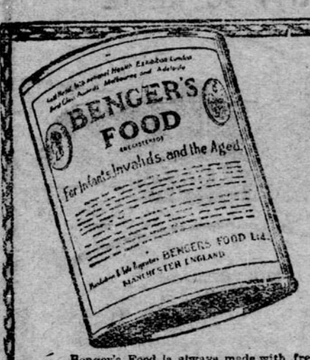

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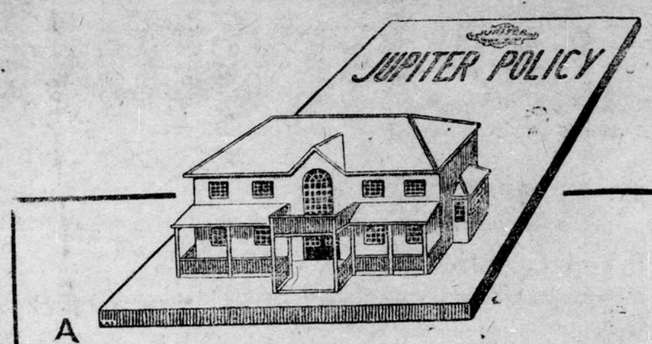

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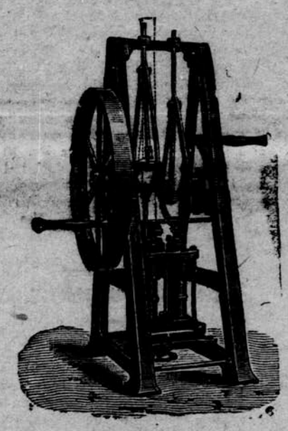

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